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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE GHOST.

Like the skate with tawny eye
I will steal thy couch aright;
Soundless toward thee will I glide
With the shadows of night-tide.

I will give to thee, my own,
Kisses icy as the moon,
And caresses of the snake
In the dark and slimy brake.

When shall come the livid morn
Thou shalt find my place forlorn,
And the spot where I have lain
Cold till evening shall remain.

Others by their tender wiles
Seek to win thy love and smiles;
I would rule thee by the night
Of cold horror and affright!
—From the French of Baudelaire, in Cleveland Leader.

AN EVENING PRAYER.

Life's opening voyage, Lord, Thou didst safely keep
O'er childhood's sheltered bays;
As now the tides of age around me creep,
Protect my shortening days.

Thou didst defend my youth when sped my bark
Out toward the open sea;
As I approach the shore, unknown and dark,
Still guard and care for me.

Becalmed by idle winds on placid seas,
Thy vigil did not cease;
Now tempests beat, and when I shrink from these,
Impart uplifting peace.

When Joy, bright-winged, poised lightly on the prow
Thou gently didst refrain,
Though Sorrow often voyages with me now,
My troubled soul sustain.

When many ships were nigh and skies were bright,
I knew Thy presence sweet;
As one by one they vanish in the night,
Draw near me, I entreat.

Lord, Thou hast been companion, friend and guide
O'er life's unresting sea;
When Death, the gentile Pilot, stands beside,
Oh, make the port with me!
—Francis E. Pope, in the Boston Evening Transcript.

THE LARGER VIEW.

In buds upon some Aaron's rod
The childlike ancient saw his God;
Less credulous, more believing, we
Read in the grass—Divinity.

From Horeb's bush the Presence spoke
To earlier faiths and simpler folk;
But now each bush that sweeps our fence
Flames with the Awful Immanence!

To old Zaccheus in his tree
What mattered leaves and botany?
His sycamore was but a seat
Whence he could watch that hallowed street.

But now to us each elm and pine
Is vibrant with the Voice divine,
Not only from but in the bough
Our larger creed beholds him now.

To the true faith, bark, sap and stem
Are wonderful as Bethlehem:
No hill nor brook nor field nor herd
But mangers the Incarnate Word!

Far be it from our lips to cast
Contempt upon the holy past—
Whate'er the Finger writes we scan
In manger, prophecy, or man.

Again we touch the healing hem
In Nazareth or Jerusalem;
We trace again those faultless years;
The cross commands our wondering tears.

Yet if to us, the Spirit writes
On Morning's manuscript and Night's,
In gospels of the growing grain,
Epistles of the pond and plain,

In stars, in atoms, as they roll,
Each tireless round its occult pole,
In wing and worm and fin and fleece,
In the wise soil's surpassing peace—

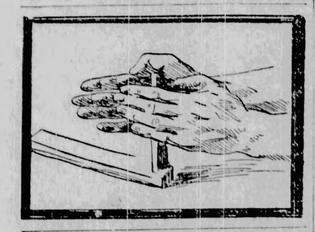
Thrice ingrate he whose only look
Is backward focused on the Book,
Neglectful what the Presence saith,
Though he be near as blood and breath!

The only atheist is one
Who hears no Voice in wind or sun,
Believer in some primal curse,
Deaf in God's loving universe!
—Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

FIRE MAKING MACHINE ON EXHIBITION

In the American Museum of Natural History can be seen some new and interesting household utensils from the Arctic regions says the New York Herald.

They belong to a hitherto unknown race of Esquimaux dwelling on a bleak and supposedly uninhabited island in the north end of Hudson Bay. These people have been termed a lost tribe from their primitive condition and mode of life. The most remarkable feature about them is the fact that they stand to-day at the very beginning of culture, literally living in the stone age. They know nothing of the use of metals, and they



possess not a single article of modern manufacture that has been introduced into America since the landing of Columbus.

One of the most startling objects found among their effects was a crude and primitive fire drill, used to start a flame. This ancient method of producing fire by friction is the same that was used a thousand years ago. A stick of wood swiftly turned in a slot under a steady pressure produces a cone of dust, which gradually springs into a blaze.

Two Royal Secrets.

Paul I, Czar of Russia, who was assassinated on May 6, 1801, left an iron box at Gatchina with the strict injunction that it was not to be opened until 1901. The Czar, it seems, is very curious to have its mysterious contents thoroughly examined and handed over to the national archives. Few people are perhaps aware that there exists in our Roll Office a sealed up bag of letters and documents which once belonged to Queen Elizabeth and has never been opened. It seems that, according to traditions, it contains the most secret correspondence of "our great Eliza"—possibly the love letters of Elizabeth—and that it can only be examined with the joint consent of the reigning sovereign, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor—who, considering that Queen Elizabeth and her affairs are ancient history, might now be induced to see for themselves, if not for the public, what the bag really contains.—London Chronicle.

Adjourned Unanimously.

Correspondent (approaching Irish sergeant)—I am told, sergeant, that you had a skirmish with the enemy this morning.

Sergeant—We did that, sor.

Correspondent—And did you come off with flying colors?

Sergeant—Flyin' colors, is it? Bedad! It wasn't ownly the colors that was flyin', but ivery mother's son of us in the bargain.—Boston Courier.

ONCE A SLAVER, NOW A MAIL SHIP

THE VIGILANT A "REFORMED" VESSEL.

Few persons, even those who are in the postal service, know that United States mail is carried in the oldest sailing vessel in the water to-day, and that the vessel has been a pirate ship and a slaver. Its name is the Vigilant and it carries the mails from St. Croix to St. Thomas in the West Indies. In speed it compares favorably with many steamboats which carry the mails, and it can distance anything that is propelled by wind in any postal service.

The ship is of forty tons burden and is rigged as a fore and after, the same rig that was carried when the vessel was in the slave trade, and was cruising about the West Indies as a pirate. With a fair wind the Vigilant makes the forty-mile trip in a little more than three hours, and it can stand any sort of weather.

P. C. Pentheny, of St. Croix, owns the vessel, and leases it for mail carrying. He is proud of the fact that no schooner has ever beaten his boat. He got it from his father, who in turn bought it from an old native, whose father had used it with an English master in the slave trade.

The fifty slaves were carried in the hold, where the mail is now thrown. The vessel is 150 years old and has had its back broken twice. This ceremony occurs every time a ship is condemned as a pirate or a slaver. The last sentence of the Vigilant was passed in 1823. The vessel was run ashore, where its keel was split in two. It was repaired and put in service again, and is now as good a ship as ever.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE LAST OF THE OLD SHOP SIGNS IS GONE

London has just lost the last of its old shop emblems—"Ye Sygne of ye Half Moon." It was in Holywell street, close to the original of Dickens' Old Curiosity

Shop, and is said to have been there since the time of Henry VIII. The entire block in which this shop is situated has been swept out of existence in the widening of the Strand, so that the queerest and most picturesque street in London is now a thing of the past.

The Half Moon was a big blue sign, gilt, and exhibiting an old conventional face in the center. It had surmounted a book shop time out of mind. It was the only remaining vestige of the time when people could not read and were guided to various shops by insignia put up over the door.

Some of these signs were the Running Dog, the Jolly Postman, the Pig and Whistle, the Turk's Head, the Dog's Head in the Pot, The Bull and Mouth, and the Mitre. The Elephant and Castle gave its name to an important part of modern London.

Many people to-day object to large signs and prominent advertisements, and the same was true in the old days. The carved signs became so large that in 1762 an act of Parliament was passed against them. In the reign of Queen Anne these ponderous signs, with their massive frameworks, began to rot and fall on people, and it was complained that they made night hideous by the shrieks and groans of the rusty hinges on which they swung.—New York Herald.

FAMOUS CORNERS IN STOCK MARKET

The Northern Pacific corner was the first squeeze in a big railroad stock that Wall street has seen in many years, says a New York correspondent. Thirty or forty years ago "corners" were common. Commodore Vanderbilt figured in the first notable corner in Wall street. A clique of bears started in to sell New York Central and pushed it down while the commodore was out of town. The stock sold at 112 when the commodore got back and ordered his brokers to buy up everything that was offered. He further fooled the shorts by selling options. From 112 he bid the stock up to 180, and 50,000 shares had to be settled for at the price. The loss to the bears averaged $6,800 for every 100 shares of the stock.

The corner in Harlem railroad stock, also manipulated by the commodore, added many millions to his fortune. Like the other, he was forced to make the corner to protect himself. The next year, 1864, the members of the legislature tried to smash Harlem. They also had to pay for their fun. Innumerable corners were worked on Erie, with Vanderbilt on one side, Drew, Fisk and Jay Gould on the other, and in several of them the commodore had a narrow escape from destruction. In one of them, when Vanderbilt was buying up the stock, it was fed to him as fast as it could be printed. On this occasion Jim Fisk said: "If this printing press doesn't break down I'll give the old fellow all he wants of Erie."

The last corner of note was that engineered by Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney and others in the Metropolitan syndicate, when Third Avenue railway stock was hammered down to below 50, and when a lot of shorts got into the market it was boasted to 110 in a few days. James R. Keene lost several millions in the Third Avenue corner.

Pleased With Eugenie's Gift.

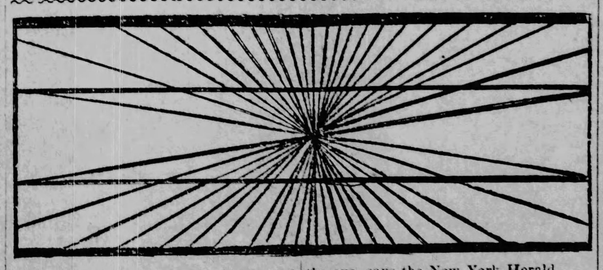
Paris is said to have been deeply stirred by the action of ex-Empress Eugenie in recently presenting to the municipality the cradle of the Prince Imperial, who was killed in the Zulu war.

The cradle is a beautiful work of art, and even the extreme republican can smile at the little imperial crown over the white satin pillow.

The widow of Napoleon III. is now in her seventy-sixth year. Since the fall of the empire she has made her home in England. Her son, Prince Napoleon, for whom the cradle was designed, was born on March 16, 1856. In 1879 he accompanied the English army to South Africa and served in the Zulu war. Attacked and overpowered by a number of savages, the young heir to the house of Bonaparte fell a victim to their spears. He was buried at Chiselhurst and his mother has never ceased to mourn for him.

Puzzling New Optical Illusion.

Lines That Deceive the Human Eye.



Here is a new and remarkable optical illusion. You would think to look at this diagram that the two heavy black lines were curved. As a matter of fact they are exactly parallel. This may be proved by holding them up edgewise to the eye, says the New York Herald.

The divergent lines which strike out from the center are of course responsible for the trick. They lead the lines of vision astray, and make you think that the two parallel lines are further apart at the centre than they are at the ends.

GUESTS PUZZLED BY MODJESKA

Not long ago, while traveling through the west, in a private car, Mme. Modjeska invited a few newspaper friends to dine with her. One of her guests somewhat injudiciously spoke of the harshness of the Polish language.

"I think you are mistaken," said Mme. Modjeska, "and I believe I can prove to you not only that my language is musical, but that it is peculiarly adapted to the recitation of the highest class of verse." She thought a minute, and added: "I shall not tell you the name or the nature of the poem I am about to recite, but I shall leave it to your penetration to decide."

Mme. Modjeska began, with all the elocutionary art and grace which have given her such world-wide reputation. When she had finished, the guests speculated as to the nature of the poem. One thought it must be a patriotic ode. Another was inclined to believe that it was a poem of martial endeavor. Still a third asserted that it might be a love song of the more stirring type. All agreed that it was heroic verse.

The lady listened complacently to the varying opinions, and when the last judgment had been rendered she said, with a little touch of malicious triumph in her voice:

"The fact is, my dear friends, we are all wrong. I was wrong in preparing you for a poem; you are wrong in accepting my word for it. You see that I know the beauties and possibilities of my language, and I am much obliged to you for vindicating me. The beautiful poem you have listened to and so kindly applauded is simply Polish enumeration from one to one hundred."—Youth's Companion.

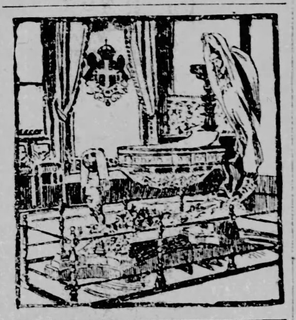
Japanese Journalism.

In the year 1878 Japan had 260 newspapers and reviews, the total circulation of which amounted to over 28,000,000 copies. Last year's statistics show that the number of daily newspapers and periodicals has greatly increased during the past twenty years, and that the total number of both is about 2,000, and that the combined circulation is 91,519,151 copies. Of this number the daily newspaper form one-fifth part. The city of Tokio alone has twenty daily newspapers. And yet this immense number increases very fast, and many of the reviews which appear have but one day's existence. The journalists of the "first rank" earn only about from $40 to $50 per month, while the average editor earns not over $30.—Philadelphia Record.

OFFICIAL CRADLE FOR ITALY'S KING

Shortly before the birth of the present king of Italy the city of Naples thought it would be a graceful act to present his mother, Queen Margherita, a cradle, and therefore it invited some of the best known artists in the country to submit designs. As a result many were submitted, and it was no easy task for the committee in charge of the affair to select the most appropriate. Finally that one was chosen in which the two qualities of beauty and utility were best combined.

From this model an admirable work of art was fashioned. Rare wood, after being shaped into a cradle, was deftly carved by skilled artists and was then



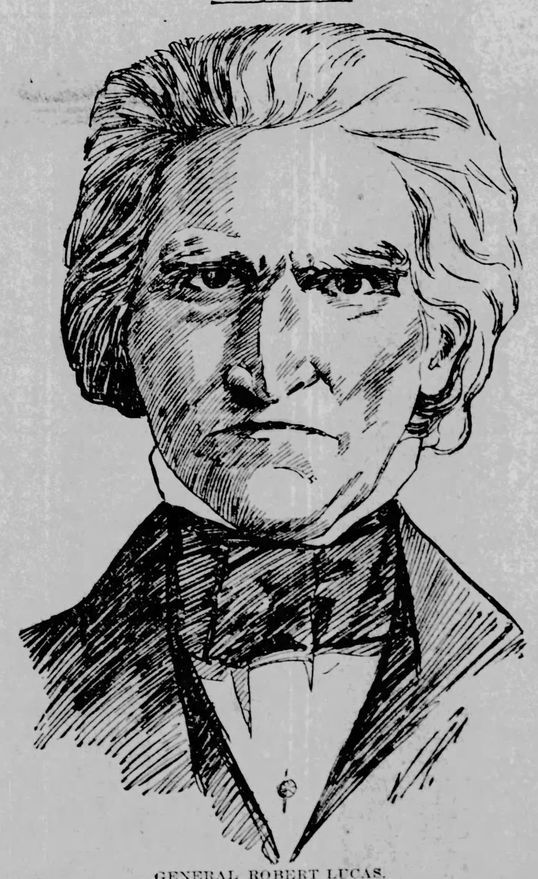
further adorned with countless little ornaments of coral, mother-of-pearl, pieces of lava and sea shells, so arranged that they presented the appearance of clusters of cameos. In this costly bed the present King Victor was laid very soon after his birth, and in it he passed the first months of his life. The same cradle was recently brought from the Capo di Monte Castle to Rome, to be used by his first born child.—New York Herald.

An Unusual Condition.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Butttlethwaite, "that something must be going to happen to us. I have a queer feeling that I can't, somehow, get rid of. It's an indescribable something that makes it almost impossible for me to sit still."

"Don't worry," Mr. Butttlethwaite replied; "your unrest is probably due to the fact that we don't have to go house hunting this spring."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GOV. ROBERT LUCAS, OF OHIO AND IOWA



GENERAL ROBERT LUCAS.

Probably few people of the present generation in Ohio would now remember the name of Robert Lucas as that of a former chief executive of the state, except from the fact of the dispute over the Michigan boundary—the so-called "Toledo war." But General Lucas was a man whose memory deserves to be perpetuated. The son of a Revolutionary officer, a descendant of William Penn, an officer in the United States regular army, major-general of the Ohio militia in the war of 1812, twice governor of this state, chairman of the Democratic national convention which nominated Andrew Jackson for the presidency the second time, first territorial governor of Iowa, he was certainly a man above the average. To him belongs the unique distinction of being the governor of two commonwealths, each of which named a county in his honor, and each had, while he was chief executive, a boundary dispute, which in both cases Governor Lucas conducted to a successful issue.

He was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on April 1, 1781. Though it was All Fools' Day, Robert Lucas was a wise man in his day and generation, and worthy of every honor which fell to him. His father, who had been a captain in the Continental army, was a descendant of William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, and his mother was of Scotch descent. The father had such a strong love for human freedom, that though Virginia was a slave state, he freed his slaves, who had come to him by inheritance. Robert Lucas was the inheritor of the same intense love of liberty and human rights.

In the year 1800, the Lucas family removed to Scioto county, Ohio, locating in what is now Portsmouth. Young Robert was in his nineteenth year. He had been given the limited education then available to the children of parents of limited means—reading, writing and arithmetic—to which he himself added a knowledge of surveying. This work he took up and found it remunerative.

Having secured the means of supporting a wife, Robert Lucas, in 1810, married Elizabeth Brown, who died two years later, leaving an infant daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Amy Summers, a native of Vermont, whose family had removed to the Western wilderness. Her family later removed to Muscatine county, Iowa. At this time Lucas had been for some years county surveyor of Scioto county, his brother Joseph being associate justice of common pleas. Robert was later made justice of the peace for Union township, that county, which led him to study the law to fit himself for his new duties.

As was natural to the son of a Revolutionary sire, he was of a military turn of mind, and early joined the Ohio militia. He had reached the grade of major-general when the war of 1812 came on, and with some 1,200 men of his division he was under General Hull on the latter's expedition into Canada, and was a witness of the inglorious surrender at Detroit. But he escaped the surrender by hiding his sword in his brother's trunk, putting on citizen's dress, and walking into Detroit before the British reached it. After taking notes of the occurrences of the day, he went on a small vessel to Cleveland. In recognition of his services he was commissioned as captain in the Nineteenth U. S. infantry on March 14, 1812. On February 20, 1813, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He resigned his commission in the regular army on June 31, however, to accept a commission as brigadier-general of Ohio militia in defense of the frontier, serving from July 25 to September 19 of that year.

Naturally he drifted into political life, and was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1814. For nineteen consecutive years he served in either the house or the senate, most of the time as the presiding officer of the latter body. In 1820 and 1828 he was one of the Democratic Presidential electors from Ohio, and in 1832 was made chairman of the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson for his second term. The same year he was elected governor of Ohio. He was re-elected in 1834 and declined a third term two years later. Some years before his election as governor, he had removed from Portsmouth to Piketon, Pike county, where he resided until his removal to Iowa.

The most important event of his governorship was the Michigan boundary dispute—a quarrel between the state of Ohio and the United States; for Michigan was merely a territory, under the direct control of the United States government, which was responsible for the acts of its authorities. A week ago this dispute was narrated in The Blade, and further reference to its details is superfluous. But Governor Lucas deserves to be remembered gratefully by Toledo, for had it not been for the sturdy stand he took, this city would to-day be in Michigan instead of Ohio.

In 1838 the territory of Iowa was organized, and Gen. Lucas was appointed its first governor. The act creating the territory gave the governor the power of locating the temporary capital, which he fixed at Burlington, which retained the honor until 1841. On March 12, 1838, the first legislature of the territory met in "old Zion church" in that city; and Governor Lucas delivered his message in person to the legislature in joint session, after having administered the oath of office to the members individually. In his message the governor urged that the township system be organized, and insisted that this was indispensable, because, without it, "it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to establish a regular common school system."

Here he had another boundary trouble. A strip about six miles wide was claimed by both Iowa and Missouri. The county officers of both tried to collect taxes from residents of this strip, and the trouble came as near a conflict of arms as did that with Michigan. It is still called the "Missouri war" in Iowa. By his firmness and judicious action, Gov. Lucas again won the battle, and Iowa's ownership of the strip was confirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

Governor Lucas continued in office until 1841. Being a Democrat, when Gen. Harrison was elected to the Presidency in 1840, he expressed his opinion to his friends that his would be the first removal. This did not happen, however. President Harrison made a number of removals during his brief term of one month, but Gov. Lucas was not removed until Tyler became President. He then took up his residence on a farm adjoining Iowa City, where he died February 7, 1853. A daughter and two sons are yet living.

Governor Lucas was a man of limited scholastic education, but a man of profound judgment and varied and extensive knowledge of men. He was a devout Methodist, a regular attendant upon church services, and often exhorted the congregation by invitation of the minister, closing with prayer.

The governor himself told the following story of his first meeting with his second wife, Miss Amy Summers. While president of the Ohio senate he was returning from Columbus to his home in Piketon. He was in company of a fellow member, both traveling on horseback. Day was closing as they neared a farm house. A young woman came out with a milk pail in each hand. To enter the barnyard, she must pass the bars. Lucas said to his companion: "If that girl springs over the bars I will marry her." Sure enough, she cleared the bars at a spring. Lucas stopped in front of the house, explained who they were, asked to remain for the night, and were cordially welcomed. At the supper table Lucas was introduced to Miss Amy. The two were married later, as the governor had predicted.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PAID THEIR MEDICAL ATTENDANTS LIBERALLY

The doctor who charged the estate of the late Christopher Magee, of Pittsburg, $180,000 for attendance upon the deceased millionaire has been roundly abused from one end of the country to the other, and yet his bill was not extortionate when compared with others of a similar nature. The length of time involved in the service, as well as the other sacrifices, have much to do with forming a just opinion of the bill.

When Samuel J. Tilden died his physician, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, presented a bill for daily attendance during seven years and eleven months, which the papers of the day said aggregated $143,000, a report which neither Dr. Simmons nor the trustees would contradict.

Jay Gould paid his physician, Dr. Munn, $15,000 a year, sick or well, and thus his heirs escaped a postmortem surprise.

Dr. George F. Schrady records in a magazine article a physician's fee of $87,000 for attending a millionaire's daughter for two months, another of $60,000 for attendance on a yachting cruise of less than six months, and $25,000 for a flying trip from New York to San Francisco.

Cases almost without number might be cited of rich men who have had similar bills presented to them. In many cases they have been protested, but it is quite likely that most millionaires reflect that eminent service is often bestowed by kind-hearted physicians upon the poor for nothing.

In some countries the most eminent practitioner, who would not scruple to tax the nobility a small fortune for service, dares not refuse a summons from a beggar unless he can furnish good excuse. Otherwise, he is open to the charge of manslaughter if the patient dies of neglect.

The Chinese have a very ingenious arrangement. In China if the patient is restored to health the doctor can collect a reasonable fee. But if the patient dies under his treatment he is not allowed to collect anything.

Apology and Explanation.

A couple of fishermen went out from El Dorado, says the Kansas City Journal. They had a jug of pretty good whisky and a six shooter, with which they intended to shoot at a mark in case the fish might not bite. They left their equipment on the bank of the creek while they went away to hunt a boat. When they returned they found this note pinned to the grub basket: "Dear Gens: We have taken your jug and pistol. We didn't want the pistol, but thought you might be thirsty enough to follow us up and shoot for the drinks."

HOW HOGS CATCH SALMON IN WESTERN RIVERS

In the state of Washington, as all school boys and girls doubtless know, are the greatest salmon fisheries in America. Every spring the swift mountain streams are fairly alive with these beautiful reddish-yellow fish (three and four feet in length and weighing often 25 and 30 pounds) as they go up the river to deposit their eggs in the headwaters of the mountain streams. Then in the early fall they come down again. It is during these two seasons that what is known as the salmon run is at its full height, and this is the time in which the Washington boys look forward to all the rest of the year.

But the queerest fishers are neither Indians nor boys. They are hogs. So fond are the hogs of this delicacy, which costs the people of London $1 a pound, that the farmers who have pastures along the rivers, have great trouble fencing the farms so that the hogs cannot get into the streams. Mr. Hog wades in or swims in, according to the depth of the stream, and then watches for the salmon. The salmon swims along unsuspectingly. Mr. Hog is ready for him. Quick as a flash he fastens his greedy jaws about the great fish, and carries him ashore, there to devour him with the greatest relish. Then back he ships into the water to watch for the next traveler along that way. He will keep this up until his hunger is satisfied. This indulgence ruins the hog for pork, however, as it gives it a "fishy" taste and no one will buy it. That is the reason the farmers keep their hogs as far from the streams as possible.—Chicago Record-Herald.

METAL BALLS RUN THIS CLOCK

The most expensive clock now in existence is one owned by the Rothschild family. It dates from the time of Louis XVI, and cost $165,000. There are many other valuable clocks, some of them very old and exhibiting seemingly inexplicable features.

One of these has on top a basin, marked like a dial and filled with water, on which floats a miniature swan of iron. The bill of the swan indicates the hour

as correctly as does the second hand of an ordinary clock. As the swan floats freely in the basin and the basin rests loosely on the pedestal, the clock greatly puzzles the uninitiated. Yet the explanation is simple. The basin rests on a thin copper plate; underneath this plate the clockwork rotates a magnet instead of an hour hand, and this magnet attracts and holds in proper position the bill of the iron swan.

A springless clock is operated by balls falling on the right side of an overshot wheel and by their weight rotating the hands. Whenever a ball reaches the lowermost position it drops through an aperture in the box at the bottom and at the same time another ball drops from the box on top of the wheel. From time to time the balls in the lower drawer have to be removed by hand to the upper receptacle.—New York Herald.

No Risk.

Mistress—I wouldn't hold the baby so near the tiger's cage, Nora.

Nora (the nurse)—There's no risk, mum. The tiger is a "man-eater" and th' child is a gur-rul.—Yonkers States-man.

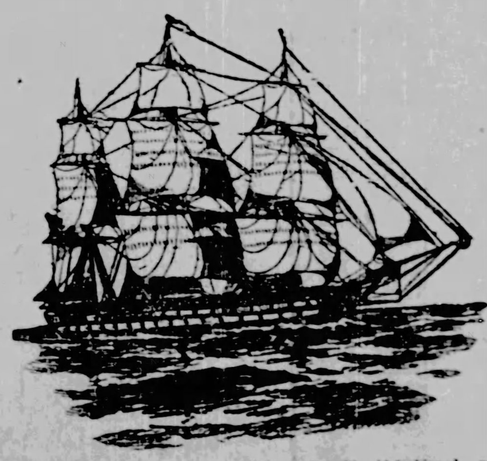
Where Our Money Comes From. : : :

In round numbers the new mint will cost the country about three million dollars, of which a little more than two millions have been put into the building. The rest has been expended for new machinery, which will nearly treble the producing capacity of the Philadelphia mint. A vast amount of new coining apparatus has been specially constructed by experts in this class of work. All the new coining presses will be separately run by electricity. There will be no chance for a general breakdown, as hand power gave way to steam about the time that the government moved into the present mint, so soon to be deserted, so steam will be displaced by electricity in the new building. One of the most interesting features of the new mint is the frankness with which the government intends to take the people into its confidence. A chain of galleries extending through the building will permit visitors to see every process of coinage from the time the metal is received until it is finished coin stored away in the huge vaults. In the present building visitors have necessarily been somewhat restricted, although more than half a million visitors go through it each year. The vast amount of precious metal always in course of transition makes the most watchful care necessary, and at present excludes the public from some of the departments altogether. In the new mint all this will be changed.

The daily sweepings of the mint are suggestive of Dickens' "Golden Dustman." They average $30,000 a year. The floors in the milling-room are made of honeycombed iron divided into small sections, so that they can be readily taken up to save the dust. Their roughness acts as a scraper and prevents any metallic particles from clinging to the soles of the shoes of persons passing through the department. California, from the discovery of gold in 1848, has furnished most of that metal that comes to the mint. Previous to that time the supply came in small quantities from Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

When stamped the coins are all taken to the coiner's room and placed on a long table, the double eagles in piles of ten each. The larger gold coins are put up in bags of $5,000 each, and the dollar coins in bags of $1,000 each. The silver pieces, and sometimes the gold, are counted on an ingeniously contrived counting-board. It is a simple flat surface of wood, with copper partitions the weight and size of the coin to be counted running parallel with each other at regular intervals, and rising from the surface of the board at equally regular intervals. The whole arrangement looks like a huge, old-fashioned washboard, the grooves running parallel with the sides. By this process $25 in five-cent pieces, for instance, may be counted in a few seconds.—Edwin Tracey in Leslie's Weekly.

THE OLD FRIGATE OHIO WAS BUILT IN 1820



The splendid new battleship Ohio, just added to the navy, had a predecessor in the old wooden sailing frigate Ohio, built in 1820. She was 198 feet long, or about half that of her modern namesake. She carried 84 old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns, of which 12 were 8-inch pieces and 72 were 32-pounders. She cost $547,889. After many years of service, she was sold in 1883 for $17,100.

OLD EGYPTIAN MEN AND WOMEN

What Can Be Learned of Them From Ancient Drawings and Bas-Reliefs.

In face the men and women were very much alike, but there is a subtle charm about the female faces that is replaced by a placid dignity in the male, says the London News. In both the features are delicate and of a somewhat acquiline type and the figures are tall and slight. There is very little indication of muscle, but the men are broad-shouldered and thin-flanked, while the women, in spite of the stiff attitudes, are graceful and refined. In both the forms are soft and rounded. The resemblance between the men and women is, of course, increased by the men being always clean-shaven.

In the paintings and bas-reliefs there are certain conventions which do not apply to the statues, and for these due allowance has to be made.

In early times, all drawings and painting on the flat (and bas-relief is but a form of this) had to serve two purposes. One was to convey information, the other to be ornamental. It is doubtful which is the earlier of the two. The man of the stone age, when he scratched his realistic mammoth on a piece of reindeer bone, either wanted to convey to his brother man that he had seen a fine specimen of this interesting animal, or else he did it because he thought it pretty, or he may have had both motives. In any case, we have here the common origin of art and writing.

The information picture dwindles down through hieroglyphics to more symbols of sounds, the pictorial origin of which is entirely lost. The decorative picture gradually loses all wish to convey information, and subsists entirely for its pleasure to the eye. But the Egyptians had not got so far as that: when they drew a man there had to be no mistake what it was. He had all to be displayed, as it were, to the best advantage. The legs were shown sideways, so as to give the whole length of the feet, and one leg was put in front of the other, so that neither should be concealed. Then there came a difficulty about the body, if that were sideways, too, one shoulder would be lost: so that the body must be seen frontways. The arms, again, are best seen sideways, fortunately, as both shoulders are shown, they do not interfere with one another. Again, a profile is more characteristic than a full face, but a profile eye is a poor, foreshortened thing.

So in this profile we insert an eye seen to its full extent, and then we really have done the man justice. This eye, seen full face while the head is profile, gives naturally a peculiar expression which makes people talk of the long, narrow eyes of the ancient Egyptians. They very likely had nothing of the kind. Then, again, the twisting of the body makes the shoulders seem too broad. The waist, lifted to certainly broad shouldered, but not so much so as this would make it appear.

A Child's Cry

Pierces the mother's heart like a sword. Often the mother who would do everything for the little one she loves, is utterly impotent to help and finds no help in physicians. That was the case with Mrs. Duncan, whose little one was almost blind with scrofula. But fortunately she was led to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and so cured the child without resorting to a painful operation.

The great blood-purifying properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have been proved over and over again in cases of scrofula, eczema, eruptions and other diseases which are caused by an impure condition of the blood. It entirely eradicates the poisons which feed disease, and builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh.

"My little daughter became afflicted with scrofula, which affected her eyes," writes Mrs. Agnes L. Duncan, of Mansfield, Sebastian Co., Ark. "She could not bear the light for over a year. We tried to cure her eyes, but nothing did any good.—We had our home physician and he advised us to take her to an oculist, as her eyelids would have to be 'scraped.' They had become so thick he thought she would never recover her sight. As there was no one else to whom we could apply my heart sauk within me. I went to your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read your treatment on scrofula, getting the properties of medicines there advised. With five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have entirely cured my child.

"Hoping this will be of some use to you and a blessing to other sufferers, with heartfelt thanks, I remain."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an excellent laxative for children. They are easy to take and thorough in action.

DISCOVERY OF AN EXTRAORDINARY PLANT

What is probably the most extraordinary plant ever discovered has now been found by E. A. Suverkrop, of Philadelphia, who, during trips to South America, has for some years been contributing to the collection of his friend Professor N. E. Brown, of the Hebarium, Kew Gardens, London, says the New York Herald. The amazing plant which Mr. Suverkrop has now found is an orchid that takes a drink when-

ever it feels thirsty by letting down a tube into the water, when not in use, being coiled up on top of the plant.

"One hot afternoon," says Mr. Suverkrop, "I sat down under some brush wood at the side of a lagoon on the Ria de la Plata. Near at hand was a forest of dead shorn trees, which had actually been choked to death by orchids and climbing cacti. In front of me, and stretching over the water of the lagoon and about a foot above it, was a branch of one of these dead trees. Here and there clusters of common 'planta del ayre' grew on it and a network of green cacti twined round it.

"Among the orchids I noted one different from the rest, the leaves, sharp lanceheaded shaped, growing all round the root and radiating from it. From the center or axis of the plant hung a long slender stem about one-eighth of an inch thick by one-fourth inch wide the lower end of which was in the water to a depth of about four inches.

"I at once went over to examine my discovery. Imagine my surprise, when I touched the plant, to see the center stem gradually contract and convulsively roll itself up in a spiral like a roll of tape.

"But more surprising yet was the object and construction of this stem. I found on close examination and dissection, that it was a long slender flat tube, the walls about 1-32 of an inch thick, cellular in construction, open at the outer end and connected at the inner end to the roots by a series of hair-like tubes.

"By subsequent observation I found that when the plant was in want of water this tube would gradually unwind till it dipped into the water. Then it would slowly coil round and wind up, carrying with it the amount of water that that part of the tube which had been immersed contained, until, when the final coil was taken, the water was dumped, as it were, direct into the roots of the plant. The coil remained in this position until the plant required more water. Should the plant, however, be touched while the tube is extended, the orchid acts like the sensitive plant (mimosa) and the coiling action is much more rapid.

"I found many of these plants, all directly over the water or over where the water had been. In the latter case, it was almost pitiful to see how the tube would works it way over the ground in search of the water that was not."

Spectacled Cows, Shod Geese.

In Bohemia when geese are to be driven long distances to market they are shod for the journey. The method of shoeing is as simple as it is effective.

The geese are made to walk repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with sand. This forms a hard crust on their feet, which enables them to travel great distances without becoming soft-footed.

Even more useful than shoes for geese are the spectacles worn by the cows that are fed on the Russian steppes. Forty thousand spectacled cattle are now to be found in that region, where the snow lies white for six months in the year.

The cattle pick a living from the tufts of grass which crop above the snow. The sun shines so dazzingly upon the white surface that many of the animals formerly suffered from snow blindness. Then it occurred to some humane person to manufacture smoke-colored spectacles for the cattle. He tried the experiment, and it was successful. The animals are saved much suffering.—Tit-Bits.

In a Hurry to Believe Him.

San Francisco Call.

Whatever view the country may take of Bryan's renunciation, the Democratic leaders have evidently taken him at his word and his words at face value.—Wichita Daily Eagle.

Chauncey Done to a Turn.

New York's Senator Scored by Oregon's Chief Party Paper.

At the celebration of his late sixty-seventh birthday Chauncey Depew, the great American optimist, said: "I have no sorrows or anxieties, no unsatisfied ambitions, no jealousies, no disagreements with anybody."

Probably Mr. Depew speaks the truth and assuming that he does, we need not go far to seek the explanation of the fact that Mr. Depew at 67 finds himself without any sorrows or anxieties or unsatisfied ambitions or disagreements with anybody. Given by nature an excellent physique, imposing personal presence, a strong stomach, a coarse, rank wit, with voice and fluency enough to make him a popular "stump" orator and professional after-dinner speaker, and we have Mr. Depew, a large, coarse, healthy, good-natured man, who doesn't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to Depew. For such a man, a fellow without angles, like an egg, who can roll anyway he likes through life, because he has no particular personal convictions or prejudices strong enough to interfere with his comfort or his sense of self-interest, it is an easy task to avoid making enemies, to have few sorrows, or anxieties or unsatisfied ambitions or disagreements with his fellowmen.

A man of the world, who loves pleasure, who is fond of the pleasures of the table, who is fond of company, where salacious stories, well told, make the teller pass for a great American humorist, a man good-natured, because he has an excellent digestion and is too indolent and selfish to feel any emotion concerning public questions or lead the forlorn hope of a noble cause, such a man ought to be able to reach 67 and felicitate himself upon what Mr. Depew does to-day. Nevertheless, Mr. Depew has had to pay dearly for what he regards as present felicity, for, chiefly because he is the sort of man we have described, he is utterly without real national weight to-day in American public life.

Depew began life as a lobbyist at Albany for old Commodore Vanderbilt, who was pre-possessed by his personal advantages, for the commodore, who was a man of noble physique, always liked to have men of fine presence about him. Vanderbilt saw that Depew was a fine-looking, brilliant young man of the world, who had the good nature, the coarse wit, the social tact, the elastic conscience and adroitness that was necessary to make a successful lobbyist. The commodore was true to Depew and Depew was true to the commodore, so that Depew gradually rose to the head of the great railroad whose great founder had persuaded him that it was better to be a successful lobbyist than an ambitious politician.

He has become United States senator and he has won a deal of a certain kind of superficial popularity as a prince of good fellows, but, in spite of his fame as a semi-comic orator on all sorts of occasions, great and small, Mr. Depew is without any real political force or consequence. He has delivered public addresses on Hamilton, Washington, Grant, Seward, Lincoln and many other statesmen, and all of these addresses are disfigured by historical blunders, and are characterized by exceedingly tawdry thought. His fine presence, his excellent voice, his good nature, his "meat-ax" wit and coarse humor always please "the crowd" whether he talks to farmers in a political campaign or to a fashionable audience at a club dinner.

The reason we need not go far to find. He is nothing when he is not amusing. His stories are most of them so old that they ought to be disinfected, but they are told with sufficient art to make them acceptable. He never thinks to any serious purpose, or, if he appears to be thoughtful, his audience are incredulous and believe it is only part of "Our Chauncey's" admirable fooling. He does not tire himself thinking or tire others by trying to make them think. The average man who attends a political meeting, a theatre, a club dinner or public function of any kind which involves listening to an address wants to be amused, and he does not care to be instructed. The fellow who thinks and tries to make him think to some decent public purpose always "makes him tired."

Depew himself would consider life too short to be wasted in listening to a public address that did not at least amuse him, and so, like a true man of the world, because he feels good himself most of the time, he believes in framing his speech on the lines of the assumption that the average man is a cheerful idiot who does not wish to be challenged to change his mood into that of a thoughtful man. Mr. Depew has succeeded in what he has tried to do, but it does not seem to us that what he has tried to do was worth doing, for it has left him, at 67 years of age perfectly satisfied with himself and his situation, with a good digestion, without any personal weight of influence commensurate with his public position and lifelong pursuit of political honors.

Mr. Depew has more than once taken himself seriously and desired the Presidential nomination at the hands of his party, but his party refused to take him seriously. Everybody laughed because everybody could not help it. Macaulay says of Sir William Temple that "he was no profound thinker, he was merely a man of lively parts and quick observation, a man of the world among men of letters, a man of letters among men of the world." That is about the size of "Our Chauncey." He has obtained as much success as he deserved, but few men who have really lived anything will think any the better of him that at 67 he is without sorrows and without enemies. No strong man, who, living in a great time and among a great people, is able to say that he is without sorrows and without enemies, has done his full duty. He has shunned it.

To be without friends is not pleasant, but a public man who at 67 is without enemies and without sorrows, is an indolent, selfish man, for strength comes through suffering and strong men are loved because of the enemies they have made.—Portland Oregonian.

BROTHERHOOD.

That plenty but reproaches me
Which leaves my brother bare.
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care.
If I go free, and sound and stout
While his poor fetters clank,
Unsated still, I'll still cry out,
And plead with Whom I thank.

Almighty: Thou who Father bo
Of him, of me, of all,
Draw us together, him and me,
That whichsoever fall,
The other's hand may fail him not—
The other's strength decline
No task of succor that his lot
May claim from son of Trine.

I would be fed. I would be clad,
I would be housed and dry,
But if so be my heart be sad—
What benefit have I?
Best he whose shoulders best endure
The load that brings relief.
And best shall be his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief.
—E. S. Martin, in Scribner's Magazine.

A CURE FOR THE BLUES.

Diner—Look here, waiter! This five of spades was in my soup.

Waiter—Well, what d'yer expect in an eighteen-penny dinner—the ace of trumps?—Pick-Me-Up.

Featherstone—Love is an awful thing, old man.

Ringway—Especially when you know the girl you love hasn't got money enough to support you.—Life.

Athlete—Did—I—break—it, doctor?

Doctor—I will be plain with you. The arm is broken, the collar-bone crushed, the skull is fractured—

Athlete—No, no, no! The—did—I—break—the——

"What?"

"Record?"—Tit-Bits.

Bingo—You are perfectly welcome to another piece of cake, Willie, but I am afraid it will make you sick. Your mother told me particularly to give you but one piece.

Willie Sampson—That's all very well, but I don't know where the pantry is here.—Leslie's Weekly.

Patience—What is good to reduce flesh?

Patrice—Well, I had a friend who bought a bicycle, and she told me she fell off a little every day.—Yonkers Statesman.

"This is our latest novelty," said the manufacturer, proudly. "Good, isn't it?"

"Not bad," replied the visitor; "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make."

"Oh! Are you in the same business?"

"No. We make gunpowder."—Answers.

Charlie Loveday—Um, ah. Er, er—er! Er—! he! he!——

Jeweller (to his assistant)—Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry.—Tit-Bits.

"It's true," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "that you can't get blood out of a turnip, but neither can you get turnip juice out of a human being. Let us be fair to the turnip."—Chicago Tribune.

Jenkinson—Yes; I'm going to be married on Tuesday. Why, do you think that unlucky?

Simnickson—Of course.

Jenkinson—Well, then, what is the lucky day to be married on?

Simnickson—It hasn't been invented yet.—Philadelphia Press.

Elderly Lady—Was that your sister I saw you with yesterday, Johnny?

Johnny (aged six)—Do I look like a fellow who'd waste his time on sisters?—Boston Transcript.

OLD SOAKERS.

Get Saturated With Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., Mrs. S. M. Brazier, says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years was troubled with stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians, but all in vain. Everything failed to perfect a cure. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

I finally concluded coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea and then milk in its place, but neither agreed with me, then I commenced using Postum Food Coffee. I had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum."

THROWING OVERBOARD OFFICIAL BOTTLES

The United States Hydrographic office is using at present a novel and unique method for determining the strength and drift of ocean currents, which is a most important maritime point. This is done by floating bottles thrown overboard, each having inside the date and place where it was cast into the sea. The "bottle paper" which is enclosed has a blank form at the bottom for the finder's name, date and locality, printed in six languages, with the request to the cap-

tains of passing ships or others who may recover the bottle to open the same and fill out the blank form within, giving the exact latitude and longitude where picked up, together with the number of the bottle.

Afterward the bottle can be again tossed overboard orthe original paper containing this record is kept until the first port is reached, when it is given to the American consul for transmission to the Hydrographic office at Washington. Here a full history of each bottle from its number is kept, giving the time and place of its various findings, so that the Hydrographic office may know the directions taken by the bottle since it was first put into the sea or last picked up by some passing vessel. In this way the direction it has drifted and the strength of the current can be accurately determined.

Taken collectively, the paths followed by those floating bottles give a correct idea of the drift currents of the North Atlantic. It is from the travel of these bottles, as well as the reports and observations of captains, that the Monthly Pilot Chart, which is the most valuable guide and authority to all seagoing crafts, is compiled.

Some interesting returns have just been made by the Hydrographic office, which show the good work done by these ever-drifting little mariners. Some have floated thousands of miles, and one has a record of covering 2,340 miles in 92 days. The longest distance reported to have been made by any bottle was one which covered 6,300 miles in a little over three years, or an average of nearly six miles a day.

In conducting its experiments the Navy department has had the co-operation of the Russian government, which on the cruises of two of its vessels had thrown into the sea 703 bottles, of which nearly fifty have been recovered and reported. The motion of the waters seems to be westerly, as is evidenced by the destination of the numerous bottles cast adrift between Madeira and Cape San Roque, all of which ultimately found their way to the Windward islands, the Bahamas and the western shores of the Gulf of Mexico. In the matter of the speed of the currents the average record is about twenty miles a day, according to the New York Herald.

Tying the Marriage Knot.

How few of those that talk of the "marriage knot" realize that the knot was ever anything more than a mere figure of speech. Among the Babylonians tying the knot was part of the marriage ceremony. There the priest took a thread of the garment of the bride and another from that of the bridegroom, and tied them into a knot, which he gave to the bride, thus symbolizing the binding nature of the union which now existed between herself and her husband.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Self-Milking Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to S. M. M., Columbus Grove, Ohio, in regard to his cow milking herself, I will give a description of a frame or necklace, as we used to call it, to put upon her neck which my father used over fifty years ago with entire success.

Take four hard wood pieces 12 or 14 inches long, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; connect them firmly at top by rods 1 inch in diameter and 8 or 10 inches long; the bottom should be connected by rods, a little longer, passing through the posts with a handle on one end and a mortice at the other and fastened with a spring key or piece of leather; in the middle of the two back posts a diagonal rod 12 or 14 inches long should be placed, passing by the shoulders. These strike her sides before she reaches the udder. All connections should be made by boring holes in posts. Use hard wood and light as possible.—J. L., Palatine, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to S. M. M., of Columbus Grove, O., about self-milking cow: Take a halter and put it on her; then take a stout stick 3½ feet long; put a mortise through each end; tie with a strong string, one end to the halter; then bring through between the front legs, and put a surcingle or strap around her body and through the mortise, and I will guarantee it a sure cure, and it will not prevent her from eating, and do no harm.—H. A. M., Fianosta, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—For a self-milking cow, put soft grease on the teats, and sprinkle with cayenne pepper, or make a halter, and for a nosepiece take thick heavy stiff leather, 1½ inches wide, rivet the ends together; put on a small iron ring; then make a strap to go around the neck, with buckle, and through the ring. Put braces on the sides, about 8 inches long, of heavy leather, to hold those pieces in place. Then sharpen several ten penny cut nails and drive them through the nose piece and braces. I used an old tug. The halter is a sure remedy, if made properly. I have a sucking cow that has worn halter for a year. I tried every other thing and failed.—Y. W., Meadville, Pa.

Skin Disease on Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—See enquiries in Blade of April 25, 1901, for R. H. Hamburg, Iowa. I had a cow afflicted just as his is described to be, and I cured her slick and clean in a short time, and new hair grew on the places where the disease had taken off, by applying lard mixed with sulphur a few times with a small paint brush called a sash tool; also gave internally, in a bran mash a condition powder.—F. P. B., Waterloo, Ore.

Locust Sprouts.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T. E. B. that the time to cut young locust—or any other trees—so they will not sprout, is when the terminal buds of this season's growth come in sight.—S. M. K., Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give a remedy that will destroy or remove warts from animals, such as horses, mules, etc.—C. E. H., White Plains, Ala.

Tie a small cord tight around all the warts that have necks and when they slough off apply a little terchloride of antimony to destroy the roots. For the warts that have no necks, take a blunt knife and scrape off the top and apply a little of the antimony once a day until they are lower than the surrounding skin. Then mix two ounces oxide of zinc with four ounces of vaseline and apply a little once a day.

Cabbage Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me what will destroy plant lice on cabbage?—M. C., Maysville, Ky.

These insects can be destroyed by early spraying with the kerosene emulsion, diluted ten to twelve times. The spray should be so directed as to cover the under surface of the leaves. Several sprayings will be necessary.

Potato Beetles.

Editor Farmstead:—Is there anything I can use except Paris green on my potatoes to kill off the Colorado beetles?—A. G. W., Huntington, W. Va.

When the vines are attacked by the potato beetle, they may be sprinkled with wood ashes. In the experience of many, the ashes are as fatal to the beetles as Paris green.

Jar Your Trees!

Plum and peach trees should be jarred regularly for the next three or four weeks to prevent injury to fruit by the curculio. The beetles should be caught on sheets and destroyed.

Kidney Worms in Hogs.

A number of readers have at different times asked for remedies for what they supposed were kidney worms in hogs. The presence of worms in the kidneys is not very common. Occasionally, one or two in a number of hogs may suffer from the presence of a few worms in the pelvic cavity and renal ducts of the kidneys, but the ailment is rarely fatal, and becomes so only after a long time of suffering and consequent disease or degeneration of one or both kidneys. When we are told that a number of pigs simultaneously refuse their food, lie down, become partially paralyzed, or suffer from spasomdic twitchings, we are inclined to believe they are affected with some other ailment than "kidney worm." It is next to impossible to diagnose the presence of worms in the kidneys of a living hog. If worms are found in the kidneys of a hog that has been slaughtered for food or died from some disease, it may then be supposed that other hogs "not acting right" are infested with worms of the particular species which inhabit the kidneys. In such cases treatment (which at best is of questionable untility) may be had recourse to. One to two drams of turpentine may be given in gruel. Besides this the hogs should be fed sour food, such as sauer kraut, radishes, unripe fruit, cucumbers, celery tops, onions, and especially acorns when in season. They should have access to wood ashes, clean and fresh drinking water, running water always preferable; stagnant and putrid water should be especially avoided.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

Heel Cracks.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that has cracks in his heels along the edge of the hoof, from one to one and a half inches long. Will some reader please name the trouble and a cure?—C. C., Zion Mills, Va.

Lumpy Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow that occasionally gives lumpy milk, especially when milked irregularly or when followed by a calf. What causes this? Is there any remedy? Is the milk fit to use when not lumpy?—L. A. M., Porcupine, S. D.

Ergot Poisoning.

Editor Farmstead:—My neighbor has a disease among his cattle new to this section—northeastern Pennsylvania. It commenced on calves, the beginning of last winter, and has extended through a herd of twenty-five head. Their legs swell, break, and run; their hoofs come off; bones break when trying to stand on their feet. Veterinarians claim it is from ergot poisonings in their fodder. A ten seventy-one years old, have fed all kinds of feed, but never saw anything like it before. Would like the experience of the readers of The Blade. Is there any remedy for it?—Z. R., Uniondale, Pa.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

Some Facts of Interest to All Raisers of Fruit.

The expense of spraying an orchard of 25-year-old apple trees is stated by a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker to be about ten cents a tree for the three sprayings.

If the sprayer furnish the material, using the Bordeaux formula with three-fourths of a pound of Paris green added to the mixture, the charge will be seven cents extra, making the total cost for three sprayings of each tree 17 cents. When spraying has been done at so much per tree, it has proved a very unsatisfactory method in this locality. The proper way to hire spraying done is to pay a fixed price for a day's labor; two men, $1.50 each, $3; one team, $1.50; one day's labor, $4.50. This includes the use of the spraying machine, but not the cost of the mixture. The mixture we prefer is made as follows: Four pounds blue vitriol; four pounds fresh lime; one pound Paris green; to 50 gallons of water. The more lime the better if it does not clog the machine. Keep well mixed. Spray thoroughly, so that the trees will drip with the mixture. This should be done when five-sixths of the blossoms are off. The differences in the opinions regarding spraying are due to the splashed methods used by some. Last spring I sprayed a block of 200 apple trees, using 20 pounds of Paris green, 60 pounds of blue vitriol and 100 pounds of lime. I sprayed these trees but once, and not a wormy apple was to be found at picking time. The cost of spraying this orchard was $30. I sold from it 100 barrels. The trees were 25 years old. A neighbor having an orchard of 150 trees (also 25 years old), which had been bought at the same nursery and set out at the same time, sprayed once, but instead of using the Bordeaux formula, he used a solution of one-fourth pound Paris green to 50 gallons of water. The work having been poorly done, the result was that he had only 130 barrels of second-grade fruit to sell. Another neighbor hired a man to spray his orchard of 300 trees, paying him $10 for labor and material. The man doing the spraying drove through the rows as fast as his horse could walk. The result was unsatisfactory and unprofitable. That man says it does not pay to spray. Spray the trees as you would a small bush. Cover them completely with the fluid. One spraying well done is better than three half done. The spraying not only kills the egg, but keeps the fly from the orchard. I have seen the flies on unsprayed trees at twilight, busy doing their work, while at the same time, on sprayed trees, not one was to be found.

SWEET POTATOES.

Bulletin Just Issued Which Tells All About Them.

A bulletin on the sweet potato just issued from the United States department of agriculture discusses most intelligently and interestingly the numerous varieties of this tuber, the manner of their cultivation, the climates and soils best adapted to each, the effort and present prospects of profitably exporting sweet potatoes, the various ways of cooking them, and, lastly, the canning of the product and its desiccation, or the making of sweet potato "flour."

The canning of sweet potatoes, although a comparatively new industry, has attained considerable commercial importance, already, the market for the goods being found in sections where the vegetable is not grown—the northwestern states, Canada, Alaska and some parts of the Orient. The potatoes are sliced thin and then put up in three-pound tins, keep well and are in fairly good demand. The war department has sent a good many of them to the Philippines for our soldiers there.

Several patents have been issued covering the process and machinery necessary for desiccating the sweet potato and for making sweet potato flour, and the owners of these patents are confident that they will soon be able to put an extensive finished product on the market.

In view of this importance the department's investigation becomes particularly interesting. The results of analysis of samples recently examined show that the desiccated sweet potato contained 46 parts of starch, and an analysis of sweet potoato flour showed that over half of it was made up of starch. The inventors assert that their products are highly nutritious and palatable that they can be manufactured cheaply, transported long distances at small cost and kept in any climate. The department officials are of the opinion that the success of this industry would benefit directly the agricultural interests of a large section of the country, put a new and valuable staple food on the market at prices within the reach of all, and open the way for a large export trade.

Exports of sweet potatoes to Europe in their natural state have not been entirely successful. Only certain varieties stand the voyage well, and the time and manner of shipment have much to do with it. But it is argued tht the 50,000 Americans permanently resident in London alone ought to make a profitable market for sweet potatoes there—especially as the British have latterly taken a fancy to numerous American food products and American dishes that heretofore had no status with them whatever.

THE YEAR BOOK

For 1900 Will Soon be Issued by the Department.

The year book of the United States department of agriculture for 1900 is now in press and will be ready for distribution about July 1. In addition to the report of the secretary and the appendix, this volume contains 31 articles, in which each division of original work is represented. A new feature is the publication of requirements for admission to the agricultural department of the land grant colleges and the cost of attendance.

The year book is a volume of 888 pages, illustrated with a frontispiece, 18 plates, of which nine are colored, and 88 text features. The regular edition is 500,000 copies, of which 470,000 are, by law, reserved for the exclusive use of congress and 30,000 for the department. All others than crop correspondents must apply to their senators or representatives in congress.

The articles include:

"Smyrna fig culture in the United States;" "Amplification of weather forecasts;" "Commercial plant introduction;" "Forest extension in the middle west;" "Influence of rye on the price of wheat;" "Mountain roads;" "Fungous diseases of forest trees;" "Rabies;" "The scale insect and mite enemies of citrus trees;" "How birds affect the orchard;" "Hot waves;" "Potatoes as food;" "Practical forestry in the South;" "Southern Appalachian forests;" "Commercial pear culture;" "Development of the trucking interests;" "The date palm;" "Practical irrigation;" "Free delivery of rural mails;" "Successful wheat growing in semi-arid districts."

Neufchatel Cheese.

Neufchatel is a soft, white, and as generally eaten, entirely uncured cheese, resembling in name only the celebrated Neufchatel cheese of Switzerland. Very briefly and exactly we may define it as unskimmed milk, coagulated with rennet, allowed to stand until sour, the surplus whey removed by drainage and pressure, after which the resulting curd is salted to taste and moulded into the familiar little cylinders of the stores. This is an outline of the process, but the questions of ripeness of milk, amount of rennet, length of time it stands before drainage and the pressure to be applied, are not easily explained on paper, and they constitute the art of Neufchatel making.

Salt and Hogs.

Many people believe that salt is injurious to hogs, but this is not true. If hogs are deprived of salt for a long time, and then given access to it in large quantities, they will eat to their hurt; but this proves how badly they need salt and how ravenous they get for it, says Farmer's Voice. The chlorine in salt is an important part of the gastric juice which performs such an important function in the work of digestion, and it is also found in the blood and muscles. The sodium in salt is a constituent of the bile, and is found in the blood as phosphate of sodium. Salt is not essential to plant life, but is to animal life. Salt is a tonic, and also a powerful vermifuge, and stock deprived of it is almost sure to be troubled with intestinal worms of various kinds.

In the hog pasture it is well to spade in a peck of salt, when the hogs will get it mixed with soil, which is often very beneficial. But if the hogs have been deprived of salt, give it to them in limited quantities at first.

Plowing in a Circle.

There could be considerable time saved by circular plowing on farms with large, square fields of level land. What about the corners and center? Set an apple tree in the center, also in the corners. By this method there will be only one furrow in the field and no stopping to turn around. Moreover, the field can be kept level and smooth with a landslide plow. Some will say at first sight there will be too much land left in the corners unplowed, but it won't be more than the headlands left to turn on in back fowns where land is cheap.—A. L. W., in American Agriculturist.

The Two Pests Meet.

"It appears that we are discovered," said the Mosquito, resignedly, meeting the Rat, who was fleeing across the swamp.

"Yes," replied the Rat, sighing. "I am even now leaving my happy home to escape death at the hands of a few wise guys of science."

"But you carry with you the bubonic plague?" queried the Mosquito slyly.

"Well, I should gnaw!" retorted the Rat, smiling. Then he went on goodhumoredly. "By the way, how are malarial germs this spring?"

"Now you stop! You naughty, taunting thing!" pouted the Mosquito, pretending to be offended. The Mosquito's face grew grave.

"When does the extermination begin?" she asked.

"Now you have me holed," answered the Rat.

"Well," went on the Mosquito, "we'll give 'em a run for their money, anyhow."

"Yes," continued the Rat, "we'll be peddling bubonic plague and malaria after the wise guys are dead."—Ohio State Journal.

Who Did?

A traveler who recently returned from London reports that in their attempt to be facetious and at the same time to solve a riddle that was puzzling two continents, the up-to-date English have made their form of greeting throughout the season, "Good Morning. Did you write 'An Englishman's Love Letters?' Within the last few weeks they have changed the query to 'Good morning. Did you steal the Gainsborough?'"

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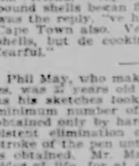

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Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

European Rulers.

"Will you please publish a list of the rulers also their names and titles of the countries in Europe?"—D. H. Turkville, Kan.

The following is a complete list:

Austria-Hungary—Emperor Francis Joseph.
Belgium—King Leopold II.
Bulgaria—Prince Ferdinand.
Denmark—King Christian XI.
France—President Emile Loubet.
Germany—Emperor Wilhelm II.
Great Britain—King Edward VII.
Greece—King George.
Italy—King Victor Emmanuel III.
Luxembourg—Grand Duke Adolphus.
Monaco—Prince Albert.
Montenegro—Prince Nicholas.
Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina.
Portugal—King Carlos.
Roumania—King Charles.
Russia—Emperor Nicholas II.
Servia—King Alexander.
Spain—King Alfonso XIII.
Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II.
Switzerland—President Walther Hauser.
Turkey—Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

The following are the rulers of the countries embraced in the German Empire—remembering that Emperor Wilhelm is also King of Prussia.

Bavaria—King Otto.
Saxony—King Albert.
Wurtemburg—King William II.
Baden—Grand Duke Frederick.
Hesse—Grand Duke Ernst Louis V.
Lippe-Detmold—Prince Alexander.
Anhalt—Duke Frederick.
Brunswick—Prince Albrecht.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin — Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand Duke Frederick William.
Oldenburg—Grand Duke August.
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke Ernst.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke Leopold.
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke George.
Saxe-Weimar—Grand Duke Karl Alexander.
Waldeck-Pyrmont—Prince Frederick.

The Rail.

"Will you please give a short description of the rail, its habits, etc.; also what food is most suitable for it?"—F. E., New Boston, Iowa.

The term rail is applied to all species of a family of wading birds. There are about 20 species, found in all parts of the globe, resembling each other in habits, and much alike in plumage. They live in marshes and along the borders of rivers, among reeds and aquatic plants, which their long toes, sharp claws, and compressed bodies enable them to climb and run over or between with great facility. The flight is awkward and slow, with the legs hanging down, and for short distances only, except during migration. They are good swimmers and divers, and very rapid runners. Their food consists of worms, slugs, crawfish, tadpoles, insects and leaves and seeds of water plants. The nest is made of coarse grasses, in a marsh, and contains from 6 to 12 eggs. They are frequently called marsh hens, as they resemble chickens in their manner of carrying the head, in some of their habits, and in their cackling notes. The largest of the North American rails is the red-headed rail or fresh-water marsh hen, about 18 inches long, the bill 3 inches, and the bird weighs about 1½ pounds. The clapper rail, or salt water marsh hen, is found along the Atlantic coast. The Virginia rail is smaller than the red breasted, being about 10 inches long. It is common from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Carolina rail is another abundant variety.

Mechanical Frauds.

"I have been told of a machine which is so devised as to play checkers of itself with any player. Will you kindly tell me what you can about this so-called automaton?"—S. W. F., Mt. Union, Iowa.

We do not recall hearing of this checker-playing machine, but over half a century ago a shrewd fellow in Europe made much money with an "automaton" chess-player. It was a large box or chest, the top like a table, on which was a chess-board. The figure of a Turk was seated at one end, on top of the box, the figure being only from the waist up. The exhibitor first opened doors in front and sides of the box, showing the interior apparently filled with wheels, levers, etc. Then he closed the doors, went through the motions of winding the machine, and the Turk began playing, always making the first move. Some of the best chess players of Europe played with the machine, which won a fair proportion of the games, but the clever schemer was finally detected. The whole thing was a fraud. The figure did not play by machinery. The latter was cleverly constructed so that one part slid into another. A good chess-player was concealed inside. When the doors were opened he concealed himself in the figure of the Turk. When they were closed, he took a position directly under the chess board. The chessmen had magnets concealed in them. When one was moved to a square, a small bit of metal suspended underneath by a thread, was drawn up against the square. The concealed player reproduced the move on a small board, and made the answering move. The really ingenious part of the matter was the mechanism by which the arm of the Turk could be manipulated to make the moves.

It is obvious no machine can be made to play any game which requires thought as to the moves to be made, like chess or checkers. Undoubtedly the machine you inquire about is a fraud, copied from the chess playing "automaton."

Ohio Falls and Canal.

"Please give me the height of Louisville falls in Ohio river; also number of locks and their lift."—O. E. V., Dayton, O.

The falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky., are really nothing but rapids. They are caused by a ridge of limestone rock running obliquely across the river bed, with channels or "chutes," worn by the water. There is no precipitous descent, but the fall, in the course of 2½ miles, amounts to 27 feet. Steamboats ascend and descend the falls in high water, but at other times pass through the Louisville and Portland canal, two miles long, on the Kentucky side of the river, having three locks, 50 feet long and 90 feet wide, and capable of passing steamboats of 3,000 tons.

Memorial Day.

"Please give the history of the origin of Decoration Day."—L. G., Mt. Zion, W. Va.

The proper name is not Decoration Day, but Memorial Day. It appears that the first organized or collective decoration of soldiers' graves took place informally among the women of neighborhoods in the South, where battle-fields were near and the dead warriers were buried in large numbers. Some action of this kind was taken as early as 1864, perhaps the year before. When the war ended the custom of using flowers on a certain day of spring for the purpose of decorating the graves of soldiers was pretty well established, though without any formal action to fix it upon May 30. But in the early spring of 1868 General John A. Logan, as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order directing that on May 30 the graves of dead comrades should be strewn with flowers or otherwise decorated and urging that suitable means be taken to establish permanently the custom of so honoring the dead defenders of the nation.

Omission of a Comma.

"I lately read the statement that the omission of a comma from a state paper, once cost the United States government a million dollars. Please let us know how, when and in what transaction this occurred."—R. D., Bowdle, S. D.

We do not recall this particular instance, but there have been several cases where wrong punctuation in enrolling a law has given it to some extent a different meaning for that intended. The case you mention could happen only in a revenue bill or a tariff law, for instance. It might easily be that the omission of a comma would so change the meaning as to exempt a class of goods intended to pay duty. The government, however, would not have to pay any money out only in case the duty had been paid, and the courts afterward decided that it was illegally collected because of the omission of the comma. In such a case, the government would have to refund the duties collected.

Naval Rank.

"Please name the different offices in the United States navy in order as they come, and who ranks the highest?"—W. A. H., Normandy, Ind.

The highest officer in the United States navy is the President, who is its commander in chief. Next in rank is admiral; this is not a regular grade, but has been conferred by Congress upon several men as a special mark of honor. The regular list of commissioned officers is rear admiral, captain, commander, lieutenant-commander, lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade, ensign and cadet. In addition to the line officers above, there are the medical, pay and engineer officers, who are also commissioned. In addition to these there is a long list of warrant officers, such as boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sailmaker, etc., and their mates.

The Compass Needle.

"If a man started from New Orleans and traveled north with a compass, and supposing he should travel till he came where he started from, after he passed the north pole, would the needle turn half way round and point back over the ground he had traveled, or would it point north all the time he was on his journey?"—R. J. R., Rockford, Ill.

If the man from New Orleans had the good luck to find himself exactly on the north pole, or pole of revolution, and had a good compass, he would find the needle pointing nearly towards the south. This is because the sidereal and magnetic poles do not coincide, the north magnetic pole being located in the extreme northeast of British North America. Its exact position is not known, and it is believed to move. The action of the magnetic pole on a compass needle is due to a purely mechanical force; the needle will therefore point towards the pole whether north, south, east, west, above or below it.

The Ohio and Missouri.

"Can you inform me which discharges the greater amount of water into the Mississippi river, the Ohio or the Missouri? I do not mean the size of the basin; I mean the discharge each year."—O. C., Washington, Pa.

The Ohio river is estimated to discharge into the Mississippi an average of 158,000 cubic feet of water per second, while the average discharge of the Missouri is but 120,000 cubic feet per second. The discharge of the Ohio is nearly one fourth greater than that of the Missouri.

Army of the Potomac.

"Name the commanders of the army of the Potomac, and give date and where each took comand."—E. A., Amsden, O.

They were as follows:
McClellan, at Washington, July 27, 1861.
Burnside, near Shartsburg, Nov. 10, 1862.
Hooker, Jan. 5, 1863.
Meade, at Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

Daniel Boone's Grave.

"Please tell me just where Daniel Boone was buried. There is a great diversity of opinion about the matter in these parts."—E. F. B., Sedalia, Mo.

Daniel Boone was first buried in Missouri, where he resided at the time of his death, Sept. 26, 1820; but on Sept. 13, 1845, by the concurrent action of the citizens and legislature of Kentucky, his remains, and those of his wife, were removed to a cemetery near Frankfort, Ky., which is but a few miles from the old fort at Boonesborough, built by Boone when he first went to Kentucky.

Mounting Pictures on Glass.

"Can you tell me what is used to paste pictures directly on glass, with the face next the glass, in imitation of work painted on the glass? It would require a smooth, colorless adhesive."—A. V. H., Washington, Pa.

Here is the formula: Take of cooking gelatine, 1 oz.; alcohol, 95 per cent pure, 10 ozs.; ½ to 1 oz. of glycerine. Soak the gelatine in water an hour or more. Take out and drain off all the water possible; add to the alcohol, in a wide-mouthed bottle; add ½ to 1 oz. of glycerine, according to whether gelatine is of the hard or the soft kind. Put the bottle in hot water, shaking occasionally, until the gelatine is dissolved. To be heated when used, and used thin.

The Moon.

"What is meant by the moon's upper limb, and the magnitude of the moon?"—H. E. A., Lockhart, W. Va.

When the moon is in the first two quarters it has a crescent shape. The horns of the crescent are referred to as the upper and lower limbs. All light-giving solar bodies are classified according to their light-giving power, which is called their magnitude.

McKinley's Expenses.

"Who pays President McKinley's expenses to California, and of what benefit is to the people"—J. M., Arbutus, N. Y.

President McKinley pays his own expenses, except when he is the guest of some one. The train was offered for his use by the railroad companies, and accepted. But the companies made a good thing of it, for his presence in the cities along the route brought immense crowds to every stopping-place, and the roads made money out of the trip. If your idea is that the government paid the President's expenses, disabuse your mind of it, for Uncle Sam does not pay a penny. We have never been able to see why the government should not meet the President's expenses, whenever he makes a trip, for it is certainly advantageous to the Chief Executive to visit various portions of the country, and meet leading citizens. The latter half of your question we do not understand. If the President makes a trip, it is not necessary that "the people" should profit from it, is it? Why may not an official take a pleasure trip as well as a private citizen?

Manuscripts for Publication.

B. M., Burden, Kan.: Manuscript for publication should be written on ordinary letter paper, which is about 11 by 8½ inches, or a little smaller. It should be good, plain white paper. If written in ink, it must be black, written very plainly and neatly, without interlineations or corrections. But it pays to go to the expense of having it copied on a typewriter, for it is much more certain of being read, and more attentively.

Never roll manuscript. No editor will trouble to read it, as the roll makes it too annoying to handle. It is better not to fold at all, but to get a good, strong envelope large enough to take in the full sheet. If folded, it should be but once.

Inclose a brief note giving your name and address, and stating that the manuscript is submitted with a view to publication at their regular rates. Also get an envelope the same size as the one in which you send the manuscript; address it to yourself, and put on it enough stamps for return postage. This envelope, by folding once, will go in the other envelope easily. Payment is never made until the article appears in print.

Primogeniture.

"Has the law of primogeniture been abolished in England? If it has, when was it abolished, and to what extent?"—G. W. F., Bunnhill, O.

Primogeniture has not been abolished in England, nor is there any movement in that direction. It will probably exist long after the present generation has passed from earth.

District of Columbia.

"Why are the inhabitants of the District of Columbia denied the right to vote?"—C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.

Well, it is hardly proper to say they are "denied." Voting is not an inherent right of an American citizen. A state may make any law it chooses limiting the franchise, so long as it does not do it for those things forbidden in the Fourteenth amendment. And the constitution itself allows only citizens of states to vote for Presidential electors and for representatives in congress. This is an union of states; only states have representatives in congress, and only the citizens of states are allowed to vote for Presidential electors. Refer to the constitution, and you will see that it says, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc. It says "states"—therefore the people of a territory, or of the District of Columbia, who do not live in a state, can not vote for electors; and as only states can have representatives, the people of the territories and of the district can not vote for them.

There are, of course, no state or county officers for whom the people of the District could vote; and the government of the District is vested by law in the hands of a commission of three persons, who appoint all subordinate officials. Formerly it had an elective government, but this proved to be extravagant and wasteful, so congress abolished it and substituted the present plan. It is the best and most economically governed city in the country, and taxes are much lower there than in other cities of the same size. Every now and then some newly-elected congressman goes to Washington with the idea that the people there are anxious for suffrage, and he proposes to introduce a bill for the government of the District by elective officers. And he invariably gives it up when he finds that the people there don't want any change, but prefer things as they are.

Periodical Volumes.

"How many newspapers does it take to make a volume and a number, thus: Volume XI, Number 290?"—J. S. O., Canton, Ill.

With a daily or weekly newspaper, a volume is usually one year. With a weekly, of course, 52 numbers make a volume; with a daily, there are as many numbers to a volume as there are days on which the paper was issued during the year. If issued every day, there are 365 numbers; if only six days per week, there are 313 numbers. Monthly magazines usually count two volumes to the year, six numbers to the volume. The reason for this numbering is, that the postal laws require periodicals, in order to have advantage of second-class postage rates, to number their issues regularly.

Freight Rates.

B. Bairdstown, Fla.: In our editorial article on May 9 on "Government Railroads," the prices there given were the average rates, in each country, for carrying one ton of 2,000 pounds, 100 miles. The Blade does not mislead its readers by resorting to such a dodge as you seem to imply.

Old Coins.

M. C. L., Polenville, N. Y.: Some issues of gold dollars bear a premium, and some do not. The same is true of cents, and in fact of all other denominations of coins. The premium is not on account of age, but of scarcity, or some peculiarity of the die which affected only part of the issue for that year. But if you will read the paragraph above, you will see we do not give premiums on old or rare coins. Please keep within the rules in asking questions.

Miscellaneous.

S. P. C., Oil City, Pa.: Sorry, but we can not.

W. N. C., Rich View, Ill.: We don't believe it would be profitable.

C. E. M., Pomona, Fla.: You should advertise the patent for sale.

J. T. H., Salem, Ind.: Better put the question to a minister. You can readily see we can not go to debating theological questions.

J. T. P., Holly, Mich.: Your question is entirely too indefinite. Tell us exactly what you desire to know, and we will try to answer.

D. C. D., Buckhorn, N. C.: The man in charge of rural free delivery is Hon. A. W. Machen, Superintendent Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

H. B., Hastings, Iowa: The Biblical passage you quote is an example of Oriental imagery, frequent in the Bible and in al Oriental writings. It is not intended to be taken literally.

J. F., Brakebill, Tenn.: Avoid hypnotism. You have probably been reading advertisements of frauds who promise to "teach the science." Remember, "a fool and his money are soon parted."

M. A. B., Elgin, Neb.: We repeat again, there is no foundation for the story that the brain of a drunkard will burn. This is because the system gets rid of the alcohol rapidly, until the liver, or kidneys break down in the functions. A man dying in a state of intoxication might have alcohol in the ventricles of the brain, which would burn; but the question asked us was as to the brain burning, not as liquid. Try and comprehend the distinction.

The Charm of a Name.

"I went down into my kitchen the other day," said a literary woman who keeps house, "and there I found my old colored cook busily stirring up bread. She didn't hear me come in, but I heard her saying over and over to herself as she stirred:

"'Mr. McKinley, Mr. McKinley, Mr. McKinley.'

"'What on earth are you saying that for, aunty?' I asked. 'What has Mr. McKinley done?'

"'He ain't done nothing at all, Miss Jane,' she answered, 'but he certainly is a mighty smart man.'

"'But,' I persisted, 'what has that to do with your calling his name?'

"'Law, Miss Jane,' said she, 'anybody kin see you ain't no cook. Ef I stirs in a smart man, the bread is shore to come. I was just stirrin' in Mr. McKinley, so's to make this yere bread come light.'"—Washington Post.

Tribute to Governor Wolcott.

More than ten thousand contributors have given more than $40,000 for a memorial to the late Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts. There was one innovation in the method followed in raising the money. The names of the contributors were published in some of the Boston papers as they were sent in, but the amounts contributed were not set down. Contributions of ten cents got the same degree of public acknowledgment as contributions of a thousand dollars. Forty thousand dollars is a great deal of money to be raised for a memorial without special appeals or any organized system of begging. The fund seems a tribute to Gov. Wolcott's high character, devotion and goodness. Those qualities, rather than exceptionally brilliant parts, gave him his distinction. It is a credit to Massacusetts that such a man should have appealed so strongly to so many of his contemporaries.—Harper's Weekly.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT

Mrs. M. Hall, 2117 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for thirty years. All desire for his use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HOW THE ENGLISHMAN LEARNED

Algernon Wilson, of Liverpool, England, is visiting a friend in Chicago. He is studying conditions in this country, and has been especially interested in finding out why the United States has recently made such great progress in a commercial way. The other evening he found out, at least to his own satisfaction.

Mr. Wilson and his Chicago friend went down to the Northwestern station to take a train for Evanston. In the seat in front of them was a young man, perhaps 21 years old. Just as the train started an elderly man came in and sat down with the youth. Presently it became apparent that they were old acquaintances who had not met for a number of years. Then, without any intention of eavesdropping, the Englishman overheard a conversation which went something like this:

"So this is you, Fred? It's been six years since I saw you. How are all the family? What is Charley doing?"

"Charley is the general western agent of the Prepared Cattle Food Company, with headquarters at Omaha. He has all of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Utah in his territory, and has six men on the road."

"That's good, and where is Henry?"

"Henry's out at Durban, South Africa. He's representing a corrugated iron roof and the depleted ranges again are rich with verdure. Colin Cameron ordered his foreman to drive the Hereford herds back to the Pima county ranges. Reports came to him a few days ago that, despite the watchfulness of his cowboys, the wild animals were doing fearful destruction. Calves were killed by the lions in daylight and grown animals were killed or maimed by the ferocious beasts.

Charley Montgomery was engaged to exterminate the animals that had been raiding the birds. He organized his force by employing 100 Pima Indians for a big round-up of the varmints. Early in the morning the Indians, reinforced by a score of cowboys, surrounded a district five miles square. The point selected was in the foothills of the Chiricahua range, where the greatest havoc had been wrought.

Gradually the lines came to the common centre. Every little while a catamount would utter its almost human cry as it was driven from its lair. A lion would threateningly growl as it sought safety in some gulch. But all the game was kept moving toward the centre. No less than fifty lions and twenty grizzlies were killed while trying to break through the lines. Dozens of wildcats, deftly clinging to branches of trees, were picked off by the marksmen.

The centre of the rounding was a box canyon with almost perpendicular cliffs surrounding it. When the entire army of sharpshooters gathered about it they beheld more than 200 leases corailed. Snapping, snarling and ready to meet their human foes in open battle, it was a splendid sight.

There were scores of close conflicts as the terrified and angered beasts attempted to escape. Four Indians were fearfully mangled by a grizzly. One Indian was killed by an embrace of the bear, which further satisfied its anger by almost severing the head from the body with a sweep of the mighty paw. Antonio Hemps, chief of the tribe, received fatal wounds. One cowboy had his right arm fearfully lacerated by a wildcat which sprang at him as he fired. The beast died at his feet, a bullet having penetrated a vital spot.

Of fifteen dogs allowed to accompany the hunters not one escaped injuries and six were killed at the finish. The final count showed nineteen dead mountain lions, seven grizzlies, two lynx, five wildcats and more than 100 coyotes and gray wolves. It was without doubt, the biggest round-up of wild game that ever occurred in Arizona.

LATEST FROM THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA

One of the big trees of California after a plague of tourists has been to inspect it looks as if a rapid fire gun charged with visiting cards had been fired at it, says the New York Herald. Visitors first tried to carve their names and initials upon the bark; but, finding all the available space already occupied by initials, as well as the work of cutting down the bark tedious, they have now resorted to simply nailing their visiting cards to the tree, just why no man knoweth, for the rain soon obliterates the card, and, moreover, it is not a matter of the slightest interest to one visitor to learn that "John Jones and lady" had preceded him at the spot.

The Tomb of Shakespeare.

Such was his greatness, we may stand today
As at his grave, though half the world away
It matters little where his dust may lie;
Earth is his coffin, and his vault the sky.

The Cause of It.

A regular rigged out in khaki,
Broad-shouldered, thick-chested and stout,
Was denied the canteen.
So he's drinking benzeen.
And that's why he's looking so khaki.
—Chicago Tribune.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. Address Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

BIG GAME ROUNDED UP

A Scout's Account of a Hunt in Southern Arizona.

Trophies of the greatest wild game hunt ever held in Arizona are in Denver, says the Denver Times. Charley Montgomery, the famous Arizona scout and hunter, expects to sell the pelts of mountain lions, grizzlies and other game killed in the hunt to Denver taxidermists. Mr. Montgomery won his spurs as a scout in the campaign of General Crook against the Apaches. He is famous all over the southwest as a scout and hunter. The element of fear was omitted from his make-up.

Colin Cameron's ranch in Pima and Cochise counties, Arizona, is one of the largest in the southwest. It is stocked with the famed San Rafael herd of Herefords, the only herd of pure bred stock in the southwest. The herd has been ranged in Pima county, chiefly, for several years past. Due to the light rainfall of the past two years the ranges of Pima county were deserted last year for those of Cochise. A large area that has generally been covered with herds of the big stock growers was given over once again to wild animals, which multiplied with astonishing rapidity. Mountain lions, lynx, grizzly bear, wildcats and wolves became more numerous than ever before. Driven from the ranches to the north and east they found refuge in the broken country of Pima county. Free from the slaughter of cowpunchers and with the appetites whetted by a scant supply of food the beasts became ferocious.

The past winter more rain has fallen over southern Arizona than usual, and the depleted ranges again are rich with verdure. Colin Cameron ordered his foreman to drive the Hereford herds back to the Pima county ranges. Reports came to him a few days ago that, despite the watchfulness of his cowboys, the wild animals were doing fearful destruction. Calves were killed by the lions in daylight and grown animals were killed or maimed by the ferocious beasts.

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GREAT HEIGHT OF THE NEWEST YACHT

Few people seem to realize the immense size and power of the modern cup defender. The height of these craft may be appreciated when it is stated that none of them can go under the Brooklyn Bridge without lowering the topmast, says the New York Herald.

The Independence, for instance, measures 150 feet from the water to the truck or ball on top of the topmast. The bridge, in its highest part is only 135 feet above the surface of the East River, so that the Independence towers a good fifteen feet higher. Moreover, the Independence will not be able to pass under the bridge by lowering her topmast in the ordinary way, for her topmast is spliced permanently into the mainmast and cannot be lowered and raised. The Shamrock II. has a telescopic steel mast rising 140 feet above the water, and this can be easily lowered if it becomes necessary for her to pass under the bridge.

Objective.

"What, after all, do we know?" protested the agnostic. "Surely no objective reality!"

"We know beans!" replied the Boston person, with placid dignity.

Now it were palpably vain to assail with the weapons of mere logic the citadel of an intuitive conviction.—Detroit Journal.

The Diplomat's Solution.

"And if an irresistible force meets an immovable body?" suggested his friend, the speculative philosopher.

"The situation, indeed, would be critical," admitted the eminent diplomat, "but with mutual restraint and reasonable concessions, I see no reason to despair of an amicable settlement."—Puck.

"HENRY IS IN DURBIN, SOUTH AFRICA."

were mustered out. Then he quit the service and started an importing business there in Manila. He's got a lot of Chicago houses on his list, and he's just sitting up at night nowadays trying to take care of his business."

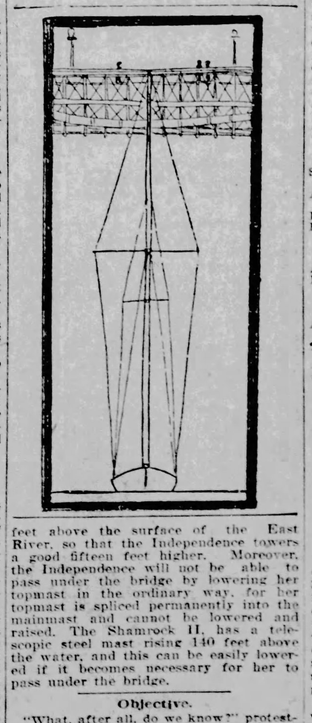
"And Frank."

"Frank took hold of father's old business two years ago, when we made the old gentleman retire. He's started manufacturing as well as jobbing and he is sending eight men out on the road this spring in spite of the trusts."

"And you, Fred? You're at school yet, I take it?"

"No, I quit at the end of my first year in the high school. I've been with the Wholesale Mercantile Company for the last four years, and I am now at the head of the mail order department. I'll be starting out for myself in a few months."

When the Englishman got off the train at Evanston he said to his friend: "I know now why you are making such tremendous progress. I've heard the story of one family of young men, and I'm willing to take it as fairly typical. It's no wonder you are leading the world."—Chicago Tribune.



GIANT GEYSER REGION FOUND IN ALASKA

The government has been conducting a series of explorations during the last season in the copper region of Alaska under the auspices of the war department, with a view of opening a military road and mapping out a route to the rich mineral belt of this section of the territory. One of the new features just reported on by Captain Abercrombie, U. S. A., who had charge of the expedition, is the discovery that a remarkable geyser region exists near the head of the Copper river.

The second bit of important and scientific information which has resulted from his researches is to disprove a mistaken idea which has hitherto applied to Mount

Wrangell as having been classed among active volcanos owing to the ribbons of steam and smoke which have been discerned rising apparently from its crater. Captain Abercrombie, however, declares that giant geysers account for the observed phenomena and also for the superstitious fear of the natives in regard to this particular mountain which makes them unwilling to approach it.

The geysers that lie between Wrangell and the Copper river, from the columns of steam that rise from them, produce the ocular illusion that the crater itself is throwing out steam. Captain Abercrombie thus describes this new geyser country:

"The geysers lie between Mount Sanford and Mount Wrangell, near the head of the Copper river. Great puffs of steam shoot into the air from a point about midway between the two peaks. When I stood upon one of the foothills at Mount Sandford a few months ago I could see the steam blown upward from many points with great energy. The country was frightfully broken and it was impossible to distinguish the spots from which the jets arose. I feel certain, however, that there are giant geysers at work there, as the jets had the typical pulsation of the geysers of the Yellowstone. I believe that those of the Mount Wrangell district are much the largest of any on the continent, judging from the quantity of steam thrown out."

From Captain Abercrombie's camp, at the base of Mount Sandford, the terminus of the expedition, an interesting panoramic glimpse of this unknown country, never trodden by the foot of man, was obtained. Of this Captain Abercrombie says:

"As I looked over the forty mile gap between Mount Sandford and Mount Wrangell a marvelous sight met my eyes. Mountains jagged and angular thrust their needlelike points upward in all directions out of masses of ice and lava. It was the wildest, weirdest sight that I ever beheld. In the distance loomed the imposing cone of Mount Wrangell, with its clear cut crater, while huge columns of steam from the geysers shot high in the air."

H. S. Atwood, M. D., Galena, Kas., states that in neuralgia, headache and rheumatic pains, he finds that five grain antikamnia tablets give relief when all other means fail. The adult dose is two tablets every four hours.—Northwestern Lancet.

A NOVEL METHOD OF CATCHING MONKEYS

The Indian of South America employs this peculiar method of capturing monkeys:

Taking a cocoanut, he cuts a hole in each end just large enough to enable a monkey to inserts its paws; puts some

CATCHING A MONKEY WITH A COCOANUT.

lump sugar inside, then places it in a promising spot and awaits the capture of his game.

When a monkey finds the shell, in its greed it inserts a paw at each opening, closes them on the sugar and then cannot withdraw his paws without opening them again and dropping the sugar. Rather than do this the monkey will attempt to escape with the cocoanut on its paws, and so is easily captured.—American Boy.

Convincing Language.

"Dan" Regan, the chief clerk of the Board of Public Works, told a good story in connection with the recent campaign, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. The day after election he was congratulating Judge Brazee, and said:

"I see the Irishmen in the Third ward read your name Brady and voted for you to a man."

The judge replied that the Poles in the Fourteenth ward read his name Brazeenski, and voted for him, too.

Mr. Regan later recalled an incident in Judge Brazee's earlier career. There was a big burly son of Erin who once told the little attorney that he believed his name was Brady, instead of Brazee. The statement was allowed to go with a simple denial, but the big man insisted upon it. He said that he knew the name must be Brady, because the lawyer "had the map of Ireland on his face," and he knew of no Irishman named Brazee. The attorney again told him he was mistaken, and that his real name was Brazee. The stranger was so insistent that he became annoying to the attorney, and the latter finally lost all patience.

"I tell you my name is Brazee, and if you say again that it is Brady I will give you a smash in the face," he declared.

The other man laughed. "Now I know that your name is Brady," he said.

"O, Miss Mabel, since I have known you, I am just longing for—a—mother-in-law."—Brooklyn Life.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for June 2. Jesus, our high priest in Heaven. Heb. 7:11-16; 24-28. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—Formerly it was supposed that the book of Hebrews was written by Paul, and in most Bibles it is credited to him in the title. But of late years as in the early centuries many have been unwilling to assign it to the Pauline system of thought, and few scholars even presume to assert anything of its authorship. Fortunately, the subject is not important. The general purpose of the book, however, is well understood by all. It was designed to strengthen the faith of those Hebrews who had embraced Christianity and were in danger of returning to the religion of their fathers. The very simplicity and freedom of the gospel, contrasting with the imposing ritual, caused some to think that they had surrendered what was better for what was inferior. The letter therefore institutes a comparison between the two dispensations for the purpose of showing that what was valuable in the old has been retained and expanded in changed form in the new. Our lesson presents Christ as the successor to the Jewish high-priest of whom a full account is given in Leviticus.

OFFICIAL—(Verses 11 and 12.) Christ came to be a high priest of the spiritual blessings of the future, that if the Christian dispensation. As such he was to redemption not by the blood of goats and calves, as the Jewish high priests did (Lev. viii:2-3), but by His own blood which was shed for the remission of sins. (Heb. 1:20). By doing such sacrifice He passed through a tabernacle more perfect than that of Moses, which was made with hands, and entered into the holy place. The Levitical priest minister in the earthly and temporary tabernacle, but Christ ministers in the heavenly and spiritual tabernacle. Wherefore He was greater than Aaron or any of his successors. No man in renouncing Judaism and embracing Christianity lost what he had, but he rather gained that for which the old priesthood was only typical. This official description of Christ was a well chosen and powerful argument in favor of loyalty to Him and was so intended.

EFFICACIOUS—(Verses 13 and 14.) There might arise in some minds a who accepted the last statement a question whether a change of religion were proper and wise. Suppose Christ had become high priest in the place of the Old economy, is the service of that priesthood as valuable? Every man who considers the subject of sin at all desires to find some sure remedy for it. May this be obtained under the new system as well as under the old? The writer answers. The blood of bulls and goats had been used for centuries for the purpose of sanctification, counted as typically cleansing (Numb. xiii:7), and no one had doubted the result of this ceremonial. Through the whole history of the people they had relied upon this with utmost confidence. But the blood of Christ is more precious. (1 Pet. 1:19.) Who would doubt that it would be efficacious to remove guilt and defilement? And if the former entitled one to enter into the earthly sanctuary, how much more should not the blood of Christ purge the conscience from its sins and prepare for the service of God?

ACCOMPLISHED—(Verse 24.) In the nine verses following the fourteenth, which are omitted from our lesson by the committee, the writer to the Hebrews expands the thought that the blood of Christ is the true atonement, and that it answered the purposes more perfectly than the blood of the sacrifices under the old covenant. The student should carefully read those verses before entering upon the 24th, as thereby the force of the latter will more readily appear. Here the thought is that Christ has actually entered into the new system, not a mere matter of speculation, or of prediction, or of faith, but an accomplished fact. Moreover, in doing this He had really completed what had been signified in the sacrifices of the Jews in the past ages. The offerings were made only figures of the true—they represented Christ. The old were therefore abolished and the new laid aside as no longer of use. All that was intended by them had been fully accomplished and superseded. Men ought not any longer to look back to that which had come in their place.

REPEATED—(Verse 25.) It was necessary to protect the readers against one error to which they were liable on considering the last sentence. Because Christ came as high priest to make atonement by His own blood it must not be supposed that He must be obliged to offer Himself often. Under Judaism the high priest entered into the holy place every year (Ex. xxx:10), under a statutory requirement. The great day of atonement was a time of peculiar and national interest. Every man was concerned in the proper observance of the ceremonies, because his life depended upon it. And when the high priest came forth with assurances that the ransom of souls had been accepted for the year rejoic

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

OUR APRIL TRADE.

The Treasury statement of our foreign trade for April shows that our exports are still growing. The total value of our exports for the month is 121 million dollars, an increase of two millions over April of last year. The imports aggregated 76 millions, over a million increase.

This completes the record for ten months of the present fiscal year. For that period, our exports have been increased more than 88 million dollars over the corresponding months of last year, while our imports for the same period show a decrease of over 41 millions. For the ten months, the balance of trade in our favor is 584 million dollars, as against 455 millions for the corrsponding ten months of the previous fiscal year. When it is remembered that 1900 was a record-breaking year, the significance of the increase will be appreciated.

But they also make clear the point which the President has been emphasizing in recent speeches. The enormous balance of trade in our favor must, if it continues, work a decline in the demand for American goods. It is vital to our prosperity that our export trade shall continue large enough in volume to absorb the surplus of our farms and mills and factories. But if the purchasing power of foreign countries be impaired by the supremacy of our industries, our exports will decline. We can not expect to have a condition continue which makes us increasingly the world's creditor. We must buy more abroad; and to do this without injuring our own industries, we need reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, especially those which are our own best customers.

WE HAVE MORE FARMS.

The chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the census bureau, Mr. L. G. Powers, has prepared an analysis of farm conditions in the United States, as developed by the census of 1890 as compared with those shown by the previous one.

The complete returns have not yet been tabulated, but Mr. Powers estimates that they will show, in round numbers, that there are 5,700,000 farms now under cultivation, as compared with the 4,564,691 shown by the census of 1890. This is an increase in ten years of 1,135,000 farms—a remarkable showing, for the per cent of increase is greater than that of the increase of population of the whole country.

One point of interest revealed by the report is the increase of tenant farms. This is taken by Mr. Powers to show that a much larger number of immigrants are devoting themselves to agriculture, rather than seeking the cities, to swell the ranks of ordinary laboring men. Without the means of purchasing farms outright, they become tenant farmers.

But this increase in the number of tenant farms does not mean a decrease in the number of farm owners. Over half a million new farms are cultivated by the actual owners, while the increase in tenant farms was 635,000. Another reason for the increase of the latter is in the fact that but few good farms can be obtained by homesteaders. The exhaustion of the available acreage of public lands may be expected to be accompanied by an increase in the number of tenant farmers.

A SILLY AMERICAN GIRL.

Helen Zimmerman, the Cincinnati girl who married the bankrupt Duke of Manchester, is reported to be greatly disappointed because her lordly husband's creditors refuse to settle his debts on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar. As long as the Duke is a bankrupt he is barred from the House of Lords, and the Duchess is so anxious to remove this restriction that she is urging Papa Zimmerman to pay off the creditors at their own terms. Duchess Helen is socially ambitious, and is willing to buy recognition at any price. What satisfaction she can have in pushing her way into the notice of English society by means of her father's gold passes comprehension. She must realize, if she has a particle of womanly sensibility in her make-up, that she will be laughed at and snubbed by the very people whose favor she seeks. She would be much more respected were she to maintain her independence, and not attempt to make a title a stepping stone to social favors to which neither her birth nor her training entitle her.

On Monday, May 27, the United States supreme court will hold its last meeting for the present term, and then adjourn until October. It is possible the decision in the insular cases may be then handed down, but opinion at Washington seems to be that the court will not be ready to answer it until fall.

The Ohio Prohibitionists this year omitted the customary woman suffrage plank for their state platform. For sixteen years it has appeared regularly. Have our Prohibition friends abandoned that cause, or do they merely think the plank is an obstacle to their own success?

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The test of the sincerity of the nations involved in the Chinese settlement will be fully tested by the final demands on China in the way of indemnity. If they really have not designs upon Chinese territory, they will not make demands which the empire cannot meet. The United States has already proved its freedom from designs upon China's area, and its friendly spirit, by urging a reduction of the sum demanded as indemnity to one fully within the ability of the finances of the imperial government.

The figure suggested by our state department was $100,000,000. This did not meet the approbation of the European powers; and the figure, according to the latest statements, has been fixed at $337,000,000, which, it is explained, will cover the cost of foreign military occupation up to July 1—with the implication that, should matters not be arranged so that evacuation takes place by that time, the cost of further occupation will be added.

The European powers appear to have shut their eyes designedly to the question as to how China is to pay this sum. Of course, a lump payment is absolutely impossible. China must borrow the money, and provide for the interest and an annual sinking fund. But how can she make this yearly provision? The customs revenue at the treaty ports is nearly all absorbed in meeting the interest and sinking fund charges of the debt incurred by the war with Japan a few years ago. The present rate of duty on foreign imports is 5 per cent. To increase this to meet the much larger debt incurred by the present indemnity will seriously cripple Chinese trade, largely reduce the volume of imports, and diminish the amount received from duties.

Another vexing question in this matter of raising some twenty million dollars more revenue each year by China is, where will she borrow the money? No European financiers will touch Chinese bonds, unless their own or some other government guarantees them. And the only guarantee that would be wise to accept would be to place the entire collection of the revenues which may be set apart by China by indemnity purposes, in the control of the guaranteeing government. It will be recalled that Great Britain "supervises" the finances of Egypt in this way. But there is every reason to believe that this would be utterly distasteful to the Chinese government and people. And there will be another long halt for the tedious processes of diplomacy, and an increase in the indemnity demands, due to continued military occupation.

Of course, the evacuation of Pekin will not be made until a settlement is arrived at. For experience with Chinese diplomacy has shown that, in such a case, she might simply decline to pay, on the ground that it is impossible. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that absorption of Chinese territory territory by the European powers may be, after all, the upshot of the matter—nor that this outcome is what they are really driving at by demanding so great an indemnity.

JOHNSON FOR GOVERNOR.

There are those in the Democratic party who believe that the energetic work of Tom L. Johnson, of New York and Cleveland, against John R. McLean, of Washington and Cincinnati, will result, in the case of the former's triumph over his adversary, in a Democratic state ticket along this line:

For Governor—Tom L. Johnson.

For U. S. Senator—John J. Lentz.

There would be nothing surprising in the nomination of the single-tax mayor of Cleveland, were the convention to be dominated by his friends. True, Mr. Johnson has declared that he is not a candidate for anything, and that his ambition is to discharge the duties of his present position according to his best lights. But we mistake Mr. Johnson very much if he would not feel constrained to obey the call of the convention that he should become the head of the ticket.

The fact that the Licking county Democrats on Saturday instructed for Kilbourne is held by some to mean a rapprochement between McLean and the Colonel. Per contra, the Hon. Abe Patrick, of New Philadelphia, is a receptive candidate, and this will complicate matters in Eastern Ohio considerably. The struggle, as has been stated before in these columns, is between the Bryanite and populistic elements in the Democratic party on the one side, under Tom Johnson's leadership, and the "old line" element, which is represented on the one hand by Col Kilbourne, and on the other by John R. McLean. Patrick belongs to this element. It will not do for it to go into convention as against Johnson with two gubernatorial aspirants. We look to see the Patrick strength go to Kilbourne, in case the latter and McLean form a junction. The fight is developing rapidly.

OUR CIRCULATION.

This country has now more money in circulation than ever before. On the first day of the present month, on the estimate by the Treasury department of a population of 77,536,000, the amount was $28.31 per capita. This condition exists after two successive defeats of the party which proclaimed that free silver was the only thing that could save the country from a money famine. The fact is that free silver would have cut the amount of circulating medium in half, by eliminating all the gold. Yet Mr. Bryan clings to the battered old issue of free silver, and hopes to make it for the third time the focus of a national fight. But facts are hard to combat with exploded theories.

FARMERS' MIGRATION.

This spring is marked by an unprecedented migration of settlers to the West and Northwest. The movement is so large as to astonish even the railway men. Mr. Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, has this explanation:

This spring's tide of immigration is due not so much to cheap rates as to the persistent advertising by railroads in the years when people wanted to move but could not. This movement is very large and will have a telling effect in the northwest.

Due appreciation is shown of the value of good advertising, and the merits of the farming lands of the great Northwest have been faithfully set forth by the railroads of that section for a number of years. When the time came that men who had been convinced had enough money to make the change, the roads reaped the benefit of that advertising.

PROSPERITY'S STRIDE.

The prophets of evil, from Bryan down, all seized the crisis in the stock market as a text for pessimistic predictions, but before their lucubrations had reached the public, stocks had regained their normal level, and the "enormous losses" which were printed out had vanished into thin air. These losses were simply decreases in market value. The men who owned stocks and held on to them, lose nothing. The fact that there were no failures as the result of the corner in Northern Pacific and the sympathetic depression of the entire stock list, shows the quickness of the rebound after Northern Pacific matters were settled.

The conditions are not good for pessimistic croakers. Business was never on a sounder basis than it is to-day, commercial and financial conditions were never so excellent. The clearings for the week ending May 11 were almost three and a half billions. The growth of business within a twelvemonth is well shown by the impressive fact that this total is an excess of 112 per cent. over the total clearings for the corresponding week of last year.

Railroad earnings tell the same story. The total receipts for April were four and a quarter million dollars more than for April of last year. Identical is the report from the pig-iron market, long considered the barometer of trade. On May 1 the production of pig-iron had reached 301,125 tons per week, as against 215,304 tons on November 1 last. With production thus steadily increasing, the stock on hand is steadily declining, showing that consumption is ahead of production.

Trade is brisk, collections easy, and crop prospects are fine. Every indication is for continued prosperity to all classes—farmers and workingmen, merchants and manufacturers alike. The tide of prosperity still runs at flood, and there is not an indication pointing to a turn in the tide.

THE EWO AFFAIR.

A British tug, the Ewo, bumped into a bridge guarded by German troops. The latter fired on the tug, killing two of her Chinese crew; the remainder were arrested and flogged. This event bids fair to create international trouble. It is a serious matter when the soldiers of one country fire on the flag of another nation, when the two are at peace. And that unfriendly act was aggravated in this case by the seizure, punishment and imprisonment of the crew sailing under the second nation's flag, and for the time entitled to its full protection.

Great Britain, of course, cannot afford to have the Chinese adopt the idea that they are not safe beneath her flag. We are left in the dark as to the reasons the Germans had for firing on the Ewo. And the incident is another illustration of the difficulty the Germans seem to have in getting along with representatives of other nationalities in times of disturbance. The London Times remarked on this, apropos of the continual friction at Tien Tsin, that "Tien Tsin is not the only place where Germans are disposed to forget that we are their allies and not their subordinates."

It would seem to an impartial observer that German agents abroad, whether naval or military, might show less offensiveness to those of other nations, and more zeal in making friends. In the present case, a proper apology will doubtless be forthcoming from the German government, after more or less delay. Great Britain cannot afford to allow the incident to pass—but she is not in a position to make serious trouble about it, either.

A NOTABLE CASE.

The first law case in an American civil court was recently tried before the governor of the province of Bonguet, whose people are chiefly Igorrotes. The governor is Hon. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, formerly of Bostor. The case involved the ownership of certain rice fields, occupied by Igorrotes, who appeared in court in their native working costume—"gee strings" and head bands. Some civilized Ilocanos claimed ownership. The case was carefully tried, and Governor Whitmarsh decided it according to traditional Igorrote usage, which in that province holds the same place that the common law does in our own jurisprudence. The humble Igorrote laborers were given title to the lands, and the Ilocano speculators were worsted. The effect of this just decision upon the primitive natives of Benguet is said to be most admirable, for they have never been used to receiving justice at the hands of the whites. Justice and fair play will make the natives loyal to the flag.

INDEPENDENT STEEL PLANT.

Huge as is the new United States Steel Corporation, it will not control the iron and steel trade of the United States without opposition. Already two great plants, each costing a million dollars, are in process of erection near Pittsburg, and this example will be followed by others. There is abundance of money desiring investment, and the steel market is open to all producers.

The same thing is true of other large trusts. None of them, at its organization, controlled an entire industry in the United States, and in all cases men with money have been anxious to go into new plants in competition with the trusts. The result of this will necessarily be that the trust magnates can not impose higher prices on consumers, for this will simply promote the more rapid growth of the independent manufacturers. Combination is easy, but complete control does not follow and can not.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

It is said the government of Colombia is ready to assume responsibility for the title to the Panama canal concessions, and then to sell them to the United States. If this be true, then the alternative proposition to the Nicagrgua route will come up in Congress next winter. We will have choice of the two routes, both of which can be considered on their merits, and choice be made accordingly.

The Panama route has the advantage of shortness, and of a large amount of work already done. Colombia proposes to take possession, to cancel the old concessions under her right of eminent domain, and to settle with the present holders of the concessions. Thus she will be able to give us a clear title, in case the negotiations with this government should be favorable. We must have an isthmian canal, and the plan which is best and quickest should be adopted.

Six states form the Australian federation at present, but New Zealand and perhaps others are a-coming.

HAVE YOU A FARM, TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

EDUCATED WOMEN.

Prof. J. Scott Clark occupies the chair of English at Northwestern University, Evanston, near Chicago. It is a co-educational institution, admitting both sexes to its classes. Professor Clark created a huge sensation among the students Thursday by his remarks before his class—composed of both young men and young women—on the latter-day members of the fair sex.

His first remark along this line was the pessimistic one that the modern woman is not the equal of her mother or grandmother. The college-bred woman, in his estimation, is generally a failure as the manager of a household. And then, addressing the young men before him, he exclaimed.

You young men who are looking for wives among the college-bred women of to-day are on the wrong track. If you ever do get one, God help you.

It is hardly necessary to say that this utterance produced a profound sensation in the class, or that the young women among the students are tremendously indignant. As Professor Clark is married, the burning question among them is wether his wife is a college-bred woman, and he but reciting a bit of personal experience.

The average level-headed citizen of either sex will be apt to set the scholarly gentleman down as an ass. There is no reason why an educated woman shall not be as excellent a housekeeper as an uneducated one, while as a mother and a wife she ought to be better because of her education and culture.

It is a fact of history that there are always men who set themselves against the evolution of the race and the progress of humanity. Their faces are ever turned backward instead of forward. Professor Clark appears to be one of these. He is evidently in the wrong place. An educator of youth should be an exponent of progress, not an advocate of reaction and of mental torpor for the fairer half of humanity.

ARE YOU A LEONARD?

James and Henry Leonard were the first iron-masters in America. They began the industry which has grown to such gigantic proportions that in this line the United States leads the world. The Old Colony Historical Society of Massachusetts has called a meeting of the descendants of the two men to form an association and to arrange for the erection of a monument. This meeting will be held at Taunton, Mass., on July 10 next. Most of the Leonards in the West are descended from one or the other of the brothers. Lewis A. Leonard, Tribune building, New York, of the executive committee, will be pleased to give information to all descendants.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

There were persistent rumors of a break down in the health of the British premier during his continental trip, and he has seen fit to mark his return by a speech at the banquet of the Nonconformist-Unionist association. Apparently his purpose was to show his improved physical condition by rhetorical aggressiveness. He insisted on England's power and glory with all the vigor of a spread-eagle American orator on the Fourth of July. He endeavored to make it appear that the Boer war proves England's invincibility—apparently in answer to the continental critics who point to it as a revelation of British decadence.

The most extraordinary, and apparently unnecessary, portion of his remarks was a bitter attack upon the people of Ireland. Here is a sample of his line of argument:

If home rule had passed in 1893 what would England's position, with a hostile Irish government in Dublin, have been to-day? What would our position have been if we had not only to meet the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also an equally hostile Ireland by our side? We know from our experience the danger of letting Ireland have a measure of independence. We know now that if we allowed those who are leading Irish policies unlimited power of making preparations against us we should have to begin by conquering Ireland if ever we had to fight any other power.

This sort of talk is absolutely unexplainable. In the South African war, there was no better fighters in the British ranks than these same Irishmen. What possible good can come to the empire from classing all Irish people together as being equally obnoxious as the most bitter and hot-headed dreamer of Irish independence? And what can be thought of the statesmanship which digs up the dead issue of home rule in order to stir up all Irishmen with a hot poker? Salisbury seems desperate; what is behind his extraordinary outbreak?

Once more negotiations have begun for a settlement by treaty of the long-pending questions between Canada and the United States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of the Dominion, has opened the ball, and it is probable the joint high commission will again be called to meet at Washington. Now that the Canadian political campaign is over, it is to be hoped a satisfactory adjustment may be reached, and the two countries end the differences which have been so long pending.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Stock Speculation.

But for the fact that transactions are on a much more moderate scale, the stock market would seem to have forgoten the severe lesson it received two weeks ago. While stock prices can not be described as booming, renewed advancing tedencies are again displayed and the street is once more decidedly impressed by the reports of new railroad deals and combinations, as well as intimations of coming dividend developments. The fact that peace has been restored between the warring interests in Northern Pacific went far toward restoring the equanimity of professional Wall street. It is felt that the community-of-interest principle is not to be discarded, and that with its aid the leading financial powers will be able to both carry our further plans of consolidation and aggrandizement in corporate affairs. The outside public has, however, largely liquidated its speculative interests. The losses incurred have been severe, and, though the abundance of capital and comparative ease of money would aid speculative revival, the prospects are that any further exhibition of such tendencies will be conducted with greater moderation.

Trade With China.

A view of the present condition and future possibilities of trade with the far east, which derives interest from the experience of the speaker, was presented by Mr. Conger, the minister to China, at the dinner of the Asiatic society in New York last week. At present, he said, trade in North China is paralyzed and its progress has been sadly interfered with throughout the Chinese empire. Great trade possibilities are, however, still existent in the empire, and if industriously utilized both by the government and by individuals they promise to yield large compensations. There must, however, by a development in American shipping to meet the competition of that of other nations, and the government must give assistance to the project of laying a Pacific cable, giving us telegraphic communication with our new possessions. Furthermore, in Mr. Conger's view, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States must take hold of foreign trade as a serious and permanent business, and not as a means of occasionally disposing of surplus products. They must follow the example of their European competitors, who have gone carefully over the ground, studying the wants of the people and familiarizing themselves with the conditions and methods of trade, acquiring the language of the country, accommodating themselves to the situation and establishing intelligent and permanent agencies—plants which may not be at once profitable, but from which bountiful harvests may reasonably be expected in the future. These suggestions are in line with the general opinion of observers who have studied the methods of promoting foreign trade. Mr. Conger added the particular suggestion that no enterprise in the Orient promises greater returns than that of banking.

Nicaragua's Move.

Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, has returned to Washington with full authority to sign a treaty providing for the building of the Nicaraguan canal as authorized in the Hepburn bill, which passed the House at the last session of Congress. Senator Frye believes the majority of the Senators are in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and then passing the Hepburn bill.

Matters in China.

The British consul at Nankin is making persistent efforts to obtain permission for the landing of British troops inside the city. The real object is said to be to gain a foothold in the Yang-tse valley.

The trouble at Tien Tsin, caused by the Germans firing on a British tug, has assumed graver proportions and has been referred by the military authorities to the diplomats for adjustment.

Russia and Japan.

The opinion that war between Russia and Japan is one of the probabilities of the near future is shared, it appears, by Vice Admiral Bridge of the British navy, who passed through New York the other day on his way to Pekin to relieve Admiral Seymour. He is quoted as saying in a brief interview that a clash between these two powers seems inevitable. Admiral Bridge also regards the relations among all the powers now in China as so strained that a little friction would bring about a conflagration. The admiral speaks plainly—perhaps too plainly for the comfort of his government—but there is undoubted ly good ground for his conclusions. Close observers of affairs in the Far East have thought ever since the close of the Chino-Japanese war, when Russia stepped in to deprive Japan of much of what she had wrested from China, that peace would continue only until Russia had completed her preparations to carry out her policy in China and Corea. Free speech like this from Admiral Bridge is another indication that official Europe is fully alive to these grave possibilities.

"Innocent Spectators."

Leroy Smith, a respectable, wealthy and prominent citizen of Albany, shot in a riot, because he disregarded the mayor's proclamation, the "reading of the riot act," said to his pastor shortly after he was shot: "It's all right. They were perfectly right in shooting, and I had no business to be there." The fact that this utterance makes more deeply regrettable the shooting of the man who uttered it in no wise affects its truth. The troops were perfectly justified in shooting, and Leroy Smith, as a good citizen, had no business to be there. The "innocent spectator" of a riot is a myth. There is not and can not be any such person after the riot act is once read. This Leroy Smith had wisdom enough to know and honestly enough to proclaim. It is most unfortunate that men similarly wise and honest are so rare, that every man who happens to get shot in a riot instantly becomes, by virtue of that fact, an "innocent spectator."

Our Trade With Cuba.

Some statistics recently given to the press by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department have attracted attention because of the fact that they indicated a falling off in the trade with Cuba in a portion of the year 1900 as compared with the year preceding. It is now explained that the value of gold and silver coin and bullion was included in the total value of the commerce between the United States and Cuba, and that if the shipments of those metals were eliminated an increase instead of a decrease would have been shown in the import trade to Cuba in 1900 over the preceding year.

Porto Rican Affairs.

The Porto Rican delegation, which has been telling such hair-raising stories of destitution in the island, are said to have their inspiration in an attempt to raise an agricultural loan with which to pay off land mortgages. The movement was started by the banks and money lenders, who hold mortgages on the real estate and who do not care to satisfy their claims by taking possession of the real property, as they now have a right to do. In consequence, an attempt was made to get a bill through the house of delegates authorizing a loan. The bill was rejected, and the agitation was renewed to have the insular government authorized to borrow the money for the benefit of the coffee planters. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from San Juan under date of April 29, says there is scarcely an American in the island who is not opposed to this rankly socialistic measure. There is plenty of money in Porto Rican banks to make the loan, but the security is not sufficient; hence the attempt to shift it upon the insular government.

Canadians and Mr. Hill.

Mr. James J. Hill may have failed, possibly, in some of his American railroad schemes. Yet he is every inch a remarkable man, and his ambitious schemes may not yet be fully understood in this country. He is already a sort of bete noir to Canadians of a certain kind. He lives too near their western plains and has designs too little in sympathy with those of the Canadian Pacific's owners. He has already invaded the Canadian coal field near the British Columbia border. A dispatch now announces that he is interesting himself in the mineral resources of Labrador. He has built a large residence in the Labrador district and he will soon be a regular summer resident there, acquiring as much of a title to consideration at the hands of Canadians as Mr. Morgan has secured by his long stays in London. Canada will not be further removed from the possibilities of annexation by Mr. Hill's knowledge of its people and its industrial needs.

Dorothy Dix's Fable. — The Bear Whose Wife Was Too Good.

"MY WIFE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND ME."

Once upon a time there was a handsome and Prosperous Bear who had Married in his early Youth. His Wife was a most estimable Creature, but she did not know her Business. She thought when you Caught a Husband you had Got him for Keeps, and did not understand that Fascinating anything Masculine is like Washing your Face. It has to be done over Fresh every Morning.

Because she was Married and a Mother, Mrs. Bear ceased to care for her Looks. She wore an old Fur Coat that was Motheaten and Mangy, and her Conversation was all of the Sterilized Milk Brand. Mr. Bear aproved of this course, and said a Mother's place was with her Babies. Personally, though, he did not enjoy the odor of Soothing Syrup and Paregoric, so he got Gay, and became a charter member of the Married Flirts. He went out every night, and after the Theater bought Bottles and Birds for the Chorus, who devoured them Greedily and called Him a Good Thing.

In Society he cultivated an air of languishing sorrow, and when He met a young and beautiful Female Animal he told Her his Troubles.

"My Life," he said, "is Blighted by an Uncongenial Marriage. My Wife does not Understand Me. She cares for nothing but Bread and Butter, while I am All Soul. You are the First Woman I have Ever Met finely Attuned enough to respond to my Heart Throbs. Ah, what a Dream existence would have been if we had only Met in Time!"

He had also a beautiful System of Platonic Friendship, which made it Perfectly Proper for Other People's Husbands and Wives to Love Each Other if they were Affinities, and it was only after Several Married ladies, to whom he explained it, had gotten Severely Burned that they Suspected they Had been Playing with Fire.

Female Animals the world over feel that they have a government Contract to Console Masculine sorrows, and they sympathized greatly with the Bear in his Domestic Misfortunes. A Number of Debutantes Made Porous Plaster of themselves trying to Bind up the Wounds in His Heart, but Nobody Pitied Poor, forsaken Mrs. Bear, sitting alone at home with the little Cubs.

At length she could bar her Plight No Longer, and she Hied to the Owl, who was her Family Lawyer.

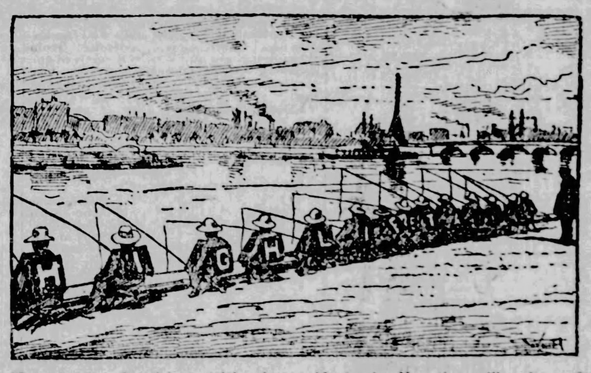
"I have been a Good Wife," she said. "I have stayed at Home and kept House, and taken care of my Children, and Prepared Mr. Bear's favorite Dishes myself, and he repays my Devotion by Neglect and Desertion; but I will endure it No Longer. I will go back to my Mother."

"Divorces," replied the Owl, "are generally Messy and Vulgar. Besides, it is hard to collect alimony. Your mistake was in making a Doormat of yourself instead of a Parlor Ornament. Go home and retrieve Your Error. If your Husband likes pretty clothes, outdress your Rival. If he likes Flattery, give it to him in Doses that will make that of all Other Females seem like Homeopathic Pills. If He enjoys Flirtations, lead him a Dance instead of Throwing Yourself at His Feet. Many Wives Cease to be Kissed because they are No Longer Kissable. Farewell."

Mrs. Bear Dried her Tears and did as she was bidden, and in the End Mr. Bear was inveigled into a Flirtation with his own Wife, and Ceased to Wander from His Own Fireside, and They Lived Happily ever after.

Moral: This Fable Teaches that if a Wife Doesn't want to Get Left she must Keep in the Running.—Dorothy Dix in the New York Evening Journal.

NEW USE FOR PARIS FISHERMEN



Here is an advertising trick just sprung on the Paris public. The patient anglers who dot the Seine on both sides from Charenton to Auteuil, fishing long hours in all weathers, are famous all the world over. But their virtue has hitherto been, it appears, its own reward. The fish are coy, and the fishermen's undaunted persistence has been generally void of gain. Now they will make profit of their pastime. The up-to-date trader who has placarded their backs with instructive documents has solved the problem of the sandwichman. The Seine-tide anglers are the ideal; no temptation will drive them from their post, and Paris is amused at the new decorative feature along the river banks.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Zangwill's Missing Birthday.

"What is your Christian name, Mr. Zangwill?" Most people have heard Mr. Zangwill's quiet answer to that question, put by an innocent feminine admirer. "I have no Christian name, but my other name is Israel."

It seems that Mr. Zangwill, besides having no Christian name, has no birthday. However, the necessary steps are being taken to provide him with one. It came about in this wise: Since the beginning of the year the London Daily Chronicle has been publishing every day a sort of "Many happy returns of the day" section, headed: "This is my birthday: Shakespeare."

Under the name of the selected celebrity appear quotations from writers who have unconsciously hit his character and work. And it is really astonishing how much better such men as Sargent, Gen. Wolfe and Lewis Carroll are described by writers with imaginary characters before them than by the historian or the author of obituary notices.

The scheme, which is being watched with interest by literary London, depends for success, of course, on the aptness of the quotations, and they have hitherto hit the mark. What could be swifter and surer than the line from Francis Thompson which ends the tribute to the author of "Alice in Wonderland"—"Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven." And the most remarkable point in this scheme is its origination and performance by a young woman who has lived obscurely in a suburb of Bristol and spent the last two years in searching literature for labels for the living and epitaphs for the dead.

But she has had to seek not only for quotations but for celebrities to fit them. In the course of her search for birthdays she wrote to Mr. Zangwill a request for the date of his birth. Now Mr. Zangwill may be relied on for the retort, usually courteous, and always in the most abominable handwriting. His script suggests the charwoman with housemaid's knee. Mr. Zangwill's reply was, in effect, that he had not the least idea of the day or the month of his birth; nor had any one among the prophets been prophetic enough to record it. But in view of the purpose for which the date was required, Mr. Zangwill suggested that the young lady should select some nice convenient day, a roomy one, on which he would not be jostled by bigger men. He would leave it entirely in the young lady's hands, and in acknowledgment of the compliment proposed, he undertook to honor in due form, as his birthday, to the end of his natural life, any day which his correspondent might select.

The responsibility, of course, is tremendous. Lovers of anniversaries, centenaries, millennials, cranks who stick tablets on walls behind which genius pulled off its boots, monograph writers of the thirtieth century—the unembodied spirits of them all are hovering anxiously over the pen of the young lady who is to be responsible for Mr. Zangwill's birthday. She will grapple with the task. That Mr. Zangwill should not be born is intolerable.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Current Events.

Governor La Follette issues unmistakable orders to state officials to aid sheriff in stopping the Root-Carter prize fight scheduled to be contested in Oshkosh. Promoters disheartened, but obey the edict.

Artillery officers aggrieved because War department failed to provide them with smokeless powder for target practice. Wished to make tests.

Industrial commission told American iron manufacturers sold goods cheaper in foreign countries than in home market.

War department seeking to have National Guard reorganized to permit their use by national government.

Lord Pauncefote conferred with Assistant Secretary of State Hill preparatory to sailing for England.

Santa Fe Road and Hamburg-American Steamship company negotiating for new line of steamers between San Francisco and the Orient on the Pacific Ocean.

Federal court ordered alleged accomplices of Captain O. M. Carter tried in Georgia, where they are under indictment for defrauding the government.

John J. Mitchell announces extension of Colorado Fuel & Coke Co. to compete with steel trust.

Speculators and investors have rallied from the recent flurry in Wall street and are quietly buying railroad and other stocks at current levels.

Majority of Cuban relations committee votes to report in favor of accepting Platt amendment.

Epidemic of smallpox reported at Sitka and among Alaska Indians.

Michigan University to erect $100,000 building for medical department.

Iowa Republican gubernatorial contest nearing critical point; rival candidates equally confident.

E. J. Pinney nominated for governor of Ohio by the Prohibitionists.

College students and circus men fought at Urbana, Ill., and several persons severely injured.

Illinois G. A. R. election resulted as follows: Commander, N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo.

Mrs. M. M. Vesey, of Chicago, asked court to appoint guardian for "infant" husband so she can sue for divorce.

Dr. Charles O. Day, of Boston, elected President of Andover Theological seminary.

Miss Mary Emma Woolley inaugurated president of Mount Holyoke college.

Eleven miners killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Farmington, W. Va.

Senator Beveridge started on a trip to Russia to study trade conditions.

John A. Kasson and Senator Cullom conferred on reciprocity treaties which failed of confirmation at last session of congress. An attempt will be made to have them acted on next session.

J. F. Ayres, of Port Arthur, Mich., a clerk in the census department, murdered by mysterious woman in a Washington hotel.

Prisons declared a school for crime by committee report at national conference of Charities.

Secret service men discover a counterfeiting plant in the Moyamensing penitentiary, in Pennsylvania, where spurious $20 bills were being printed and passed out to confederates who put them into circulation.

Phillips, of Chicago, sold 1,500,000 bushels of May corn, closing his deal in that option with a total profit of $25,000. May make $100,000 more.

Colonel Mills, commandant of West Point, denounced by the cadets as too arbitrary and his removal demanded. Eighty students arrested.

William C. Whitney gives $25,000 to the Yale bicentennial fund.

Government ownership of telephone lines in Porto Rico will probably be continued by United States.

Horizontal reflecting telescope being constructed at the Yerkes observatory for plans of G. W. Ritchey.

Railroads plan to extend limits on tickets to secure larger attendance at the Buffalo exhibition.

To meet lake competition a reduction of rates on grain and grain products is ordered by the Central Traffic association.

William E. Curtis does not believe that Senator McLaurin is strong enough to successfully lead the movement for a new Republican party in South Carolina.

More than 1,200 pupils will be graduated from Chicago's high schools this year.

Differences between superintendent and cadets at West Point now before War department.

General F. D. Grant, who arrived from Manila on transport Sheridan, Saturday, was met in bay by President McKinley; talked at length on conditions in the Philippines and declared that the insurrection did not begin to collapse until after election.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia will take up creed revision today.

Report from New York that J. D. Rockefeller will establish through railroad line from New York to San Francisco.

General Leonard Wood will have all cavalry regiments in Cuba instructed in art of arranging mule packs.

Delay in work on battleship Missouri may cost Newport News Shipbuilding company $60,000.

Five bank robbers discovered at work at Hardland, Mo., escaped after pistol battle with citizens.

Brooklyn paper printed article saying Senator Depew said McKinley is the logical Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1904, and predicts his election.

Fireman at St. Louis in leaving roof of burning building fell from hose and was killed. Four others escaped by same route.

FOREIGN.

Steamships Meana and Louise Lamont lost in storm off Australian coast and 48 lives lost.

House of commons adopted new army bill by a vote of 305 to 163.

Cotton growing to be tried in West Africa.

Paris banks withdrew 40,000,000 from London to be used for the Russian loan.

Reichstag prorogued until November.

Hull of Shamrock II to be remodeled.

South American republics can not agree on arbitration proposal to be discussed by Pan-American conference.

Canada moving to secure a branch of the Royal British mint, the object being to drive out the millions of American silver now circulating in the Dominion.

Serious disorder threatened in Italy by industrial movement being directed by socialists. Milan workmen have military organization 15,000 strong.

Woman suffrage bill defeated in Norwegian lanthing.

Secretary Hay's proposals for canal treaty in hands of British government. Cabinet will require time to study details.

Congress of American republics may not be held owing to disagreement between Chile and Peru over limits to be imposed on discussion of subjects.

CHINA

Two thousand merchants in Pekin petitioned for retention of American troops in that city. American methods of preserving order highly praised.

China's reply to indemnity demand of the ministers considered by them as an attempt to evade payment.

American troops left in Pekin will be supplied with munitions and supplies for six months.

PHILIPPINES.

General Funston's official report telling of the capture of Aguinaldo received at war department.

General Cailles negotiating for surrender of his Filipino forces. Aguinaldo flooded with letters from anti-imperialists and museums.

Government line of transports between New York and Manila to be abolished.

General Mascardo, with 321 Filipino insurgents, surrendered in Zambeles province to Captain O'Neil.

Lieutenant R. P. Townley, retired naval officer, arrested at Manila in connection with commissary frauds. Accused of extortion and trial ordered.

Congressman Hull, entertained by Federal party in Manila, tells Filipinos of bright future if they prove ability for self-government.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FARM FOR SALE—Extra good valley farm, with good buildings, four miles from good town. F. L. Grammer, Pleasanton, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre fruit farm, $3,000. Also nice 120 acre farm, joins town, at $2,½. Address M. Wight, Iantha, Barton Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre fruit farm, 1½ miles from Olden, Mo. More apples, peaches and grapes than price asked; a great bargain. L. H. Smith, Olden, Mo.

FOR SALE—Sixteen acres near town. Churches and school; good house; good land. Price $160. Investigate this. John Goode, Seven, Tenn.

FOR SALE—160 and 165 acres improved lake front valley land; fine soil, good water, healthy climate; a bargain. Box D, Klamath Falls, Or.

FOR SALE—240 acre farm, level prairie, four miles from Lockwood, Mo. Good buildings, water, orchards. Address C. E. Hoel, Lockwood, Mo.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

A LIBERAL PICTURE OFFER. TEN FULL TONE PHOTOTYPES

Postpaid to Any Address for 60 Cents.

Think of it! Ten beautiful pictures, selected subjects, in two colors, black and brown, mounted on heavy, dark gray cardboard, 13x14 inches. They are all the rage now for wall adornment, and we have sold thousands of sets to our city subscribers. We are going to give our out-of-town subscribers the same opportunity to obtain a set of these pretty pictures, as those in Toledo. If you want to make your room tasty and attractive, then you want a set of these pictures. As they are mounted on stiff cardboard, it is not necessary to frame them. A small tack will hold them in place. Order at once, as our supply is limited, and this offer will not continue long.

These pictures cannot be purchased at any store for less than 10c each. Our price, 60 cents for a collection of 10.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works, Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country, hence the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2055—Adele Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure and 16 years.—The Adele has been especially designed for the girl graduates who rely upon Ledger patterns for all their newest and prettiest frocks. It is very simple, so that it will not be a let of expense to buy and trouble to make, yet it is stylish, graceful and absolutely correct in design. The material is the new "cotton silk-muslin." The yoke, which is faced on the lining, may be of muslin, tucked or laid in accordion folds of lace. The ruffles may be of the same goods or of point d'esprit edged with narrow ribbon.

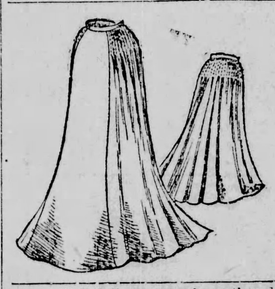
1574—Aldene Dressing Sacque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—The value of a dressing sacque is usually in its convenience—the degree of ease with which it is slipped on and off. That it should be comfortable for the wearer, and pretty in effect, it is hardly necessary to add. These three very desirable qualities are all combined in the Aldene dressing sacque, which has been

especially designed for Demorest's to meet these requirements. There are wide circular sleeves, and the neck is finished with an open sailor collar. When this sacque is intended for very hot weather an edge of embroidery or lace can be substituted for the collar. French flannel trimmed with lace is the material used in this model. Dimity would be about the best material for summer wear.

2061—York Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large.—One of the most popular of the new skirt designs is given in the "York." There is a narrow plain front gore, with full side and back



gores. This fullness may be gathered at the belt or tucked to the depth of the perforations. This is one of the standard designs for thin cottons, silk and lightweight wool. The full skirt is again an established fact.

2046—Cameron Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure and 16 years.—Point d'esprit is one of the chosen fabrics for this year's graduating frocks. Made over soft white surah, it was the materials chosen for this design, composed of the Cameron waist and

Montgomery skirt. The waist is tucked front and back the depth of a short yoke, and below the tucking in front is a wide band of lace. The fronts, edged with lace, open over a vest of chiffon, and the fingerie puff of the elbow sleeve is of chiffon. This pattern comes for girls of sixteen as well as in sizes for women.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

Elinore Cloak.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. The Elinore coat for little girls of 8, 10 and 12 is so simple that it is well adapted to school use. It has a one-piece back and a double-breasted front with a flat scalloped collar and front piece. A plain coat sleeve

with scalloped cuff is given. The model is of tan covert cloth with collar and cuffs of brown velvet. Several rows of stitching finish the edge. This coat is very pretty made of any of the reversible cloths.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

"You are really the first woman I have ever confessed my love to."

"I can readily see that."—Brooklyn Life.

THE OHIO LAUNCHED

President McKinley Was Able to Be Present at the Ceremony.

San Francisco, May 18.—Miss Barber pressed the button, Miss Deshler smashed a bottle of California champagne, and at 12:26 p. m. the big battleship Ohio took her first dip into the sea. Fifty thousand people cheered themselves hoarse, the big guns of the warships boomed a salute, and every steam whistle within a radius of five miles shrieked its loudest as the steel monster glided into the water. The noise lasted for nearly half an hour, and when it finally simmered down, there lay the Ohio, peacefully floating in the little cove in front of the Union iron works. Later, she was towed to the dock, where she will be tied for a year or more, or until finally completed. As the vessel slid into the water, stern foremost, she created a big wave then made even the biggest steamers near by bob uncomfortably up and down. As for the smaller craft, they nearly stood on end.

Hon. Irving M. Scott and Henry T. Scott took the President and Governor Nash and their parties for a cursory inspection of a more cursory inspection of the great yards where the ocean warriors are built. Both President McKinley and Governor Nash followed the explanations concerning the works closely and with evident interest.

By the hour of 12 the greater number of the nation's representatives and other guests had arrived at the stand beside the hull of the big battleship. They saw lying there a great shape of steel, ready for the sea. The greater part of the superstructure wherein the Ohio was built had been removed. The battle craft lay in her great wooden shoe-like cradle on the slippery ways. Toward the stern the ribs of the cradle ran well up her sides, shortening toward the forward end of the ship and disappearing. Tall shores, reaching from their firm foundations in the earth to the decks of the ship, were standing close along her sides. On a table on the stand near by was an electrical instrument. The pressing of a button meant the launching of the ship.

The ceremonies were simple but significant. There was the formal exchange of acceptances on the part of the government, and then, the tide having reached its flood, the word was given.

The bottle of California champagne depended from the bow by ribbons of red, white and blue, braided into a rope.

The hour had come. At 12:26 sharp, Irving M. Scott gave Miss Barber the signal and she touched the magic electrical machine. The guillotine shot downward like a flash and severed the cord, the dog shore toppled over of its own weight, and the cleverly constructed system of props caved in like a house of cards.

The Ohio seemed to shiver slightly, the tremor running her entire length. There was scarcely a motion perceptible, but, in a twinkle, she began to slide. And then—a rush, a bound, a cracking and creaking and groaning of the timbers beneath and around her—she shot down the ways, stern foremost, and took her dip into the sea.

When it became generally known this morning that the President was to attend the launching, most of the population of San Francisco and vicinity seemed to be moving towards the Union Iron works. Although the time for the launching was set for 12:26 p. m., the people commenced to gather about the ironworks many hours before. Only a few were allowed to enter the enclosure surrounding the ways, but thousands of spectators lined the bluffs overlooking works. On the bay shore, on the further side from the ship of the cove into which the Ohio glided, stands had been erected, and these were black with people at an early hour. On the bay, the scene was most animated. Every pleasure craft and steamer, sailboat and rowboat that could be pressed into service, hovered around the ship, and these were kept back with difficulty by the patrol of tugs.

It was estimated that fully 50,000 people saw the big battleship plunge into the water.

Three score of picked men, who have in their time launched some of the best of our great battleships, of which the Pacific coast is proud, were selected by the Scotts to do the work of preparing the enormous steel hull for its first dip into salt water. No outsider was allowed in the yard adjoining the ways until the appointed hour for the gates to open—11 o'clock. Work was knocked off at 10:15 for a few minutes, so that the men engaged in striking away the blocks could join their fellow-workmen in hearing the address of the President, who had arrived at that hour on the transport tug Slocum with the cabinet officers and specially invited guests of the army and navy.

After the speechmaking, the launching crew returned to their posts, and the rattle of mauls and splitting of timbers gave warning that the cradle was being released down to the restraining block, or shore dog.

The Ohio is 388 feet long and 72 feet 8 inches extreme beam, and on a draft of 23 feet 9 inches, displaces 12,500 tons.

The hull is protected abreast of the boilers and engines by a side armor belt extending 3 feet 6 inches above the load water line, and 4 feet below it, having a thickness of 11 inches for a depth of 4 feet 6 inches tapering to 7½ inches at the bottom of the belt, and by the casement armor 6 inches thick, which extends from the side belt to the upper deck and is worked from the center of the forward to the center of the after barbette.

In the casement are placed ten of the six-inch guns. Above this, on the upper deck four of the six-inch guns are placed, in the vicinity of which six-inch armor is worked far enough forward and aft to afford protection to the crews of these guns.

Protection is afforded the vitals of the ship below the water line by a protective deck worked flat within the casemate, and with slopes forward and aft of it. Cofferdams are built on the protective deck from the diagonal armor bulkheads to the bow and stern in the vicinity of the water line, and on the berth deck for nearly the whole length of the vessel. All of these cofferdams are filled with cellulose.

The main battery will consist of four twelve-inch guns, placed in two balanced turrets, and sixteen six-inch rapid-fire guns.

The turrets are turned by electricity and the motors used for this purpose can revolve one of these through 360 degrees in one minute. The armor of both the barbettes and turrets is twelve inches thick.

Ten of the six-inch guns are within the casement, two others are on the berth deck forward in six-inch armored sponsons, and four are on the upper deck. Those on the sponsons forward and two on the upper deck can fire directly ahead and the other two on the upper deck can fire directly astern, in addition to having a broadside fire.

The secondary battery consists of six three-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pound rapid fires, six one-pound rapid fires, two Colts and two three-inch rapid fire field guns.

A new feature introduced in the offensive power of the Ohio is the submerged torpedo tube. While they are not new abroad, German warships having been equipped with them for a number of years, the Ohio class of our navy is the first to be supplied with them. Prior to her construction, many vessels of the navy were fitted with torpedo tubes above the water line. The Ohio will have two of these tubes, situated about 50 feet from the bow and about 10 feet six inches below the water line.

The magazines and shell rooms can stow 240 rounds of 12-inch ammunition, 3,200 rounds of 12-inch ammunition; 9,600 rounds of 6-pound and 400 rounds of 1-pound ammunition. The forward magazines are located immediately forward of the dynamite rooms, and the other ones just abaft the engine rooms.

There are two military masts fitted with the usual signal yards, tops and topmasts; two tops are built to each of these masts. The armor of the forward conning tower is ten inches thick, and that of the after or signal tower is six inches thick. A steel tube 12 inches in diameter inside and seven inches in thickness extends from the forward conning tower down to the protective deck, and protects the voice tubes and telegraphs from the commanding officer to the important stations in the vessel.

The Ohio will carry 14 boats, of which one is a 40-foot steam cutter, and another a 36-foot steam cutter of the usual navy type.

Hydraulic gear is used in steering the vessel and can put the rudder from hard aport to hard astarboard in 20 seconds when the vessel is running at full speed.

Four powerful searchlights, two of which are placed on top of the pilot above the upper bridge, will give warning of the approach of hostile vessels, and for night signaling the ship carries two sets of electric signaling apparatus.

The normal coal supply is 1,000 tons, and the capacity of the bunkers is 2,000 tons.

The Ohio and her class are the first battleships of the United States navy in which water tube boilers were provided. Steam for the propelling machinery is supplied by the water tube boilers of the Thornycroft type, placed in four water-tight compartments. There are three smokepipes.

The collective indicated horsepower of the main engines, with their air and circulating, is about 16,000 when the vessel is making a speed of 18 knots. It should be stated here that the Ohio ranks next to the Georgia class of battleships in our navy in regard to speed.

The Georgia and class, which will have the greatest speed of any battleships yet authorized by congress, are designed to make 19 knots.

The construction of the Ohio class was authorized by congress on May 4, 1898, when the Spanish war demonstrated the wisdom of a greater increase in the navy. The keel was laid on April 22, 1899, and the contract price of hull and machinery is $2,899,000. Her complement is 35 officers and 511 men.

Always Tired

Of course you are. Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time.

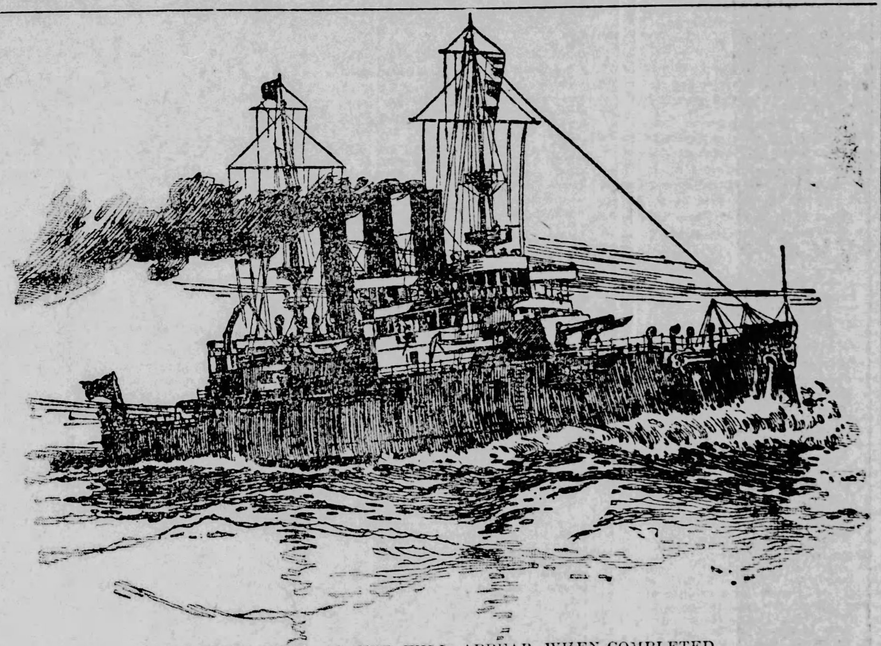
Your doctor calls it nerve exhaustion, general debility. He recommends a nerve-lifter, a general tonic.

Ask him what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this. We are willing to leave the question with him. He knows all about our Sarsaparilla and what it will do.

For half-sick and half-well people there isn't a medicine its equal in the whole world.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



BATTLESHIP OHIO, AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

MRS. M'KINLEY SERIOUSLY ILL

Fatal Termination Was Expected for Many Hours.

San Francisco, May 16.—10:30 a. m., Pacific time.—The President was with Mrs. McKinley constantly during the night. At his request all relatives have been notified of the extremely critical character of her illness. She is unconscious most of the time and is just hovering between life and death.

Artificial heart stimulants have been resorted to and three physicians are in constant attendance.

Thousands of telegrams have been received, hot only from all parts of the country but from all over the world. As far as possible they are being answered with the information that Mrs. McKinley's condition is very critical.

After a comparatively easy night she began to sink rapidly at 5 o'clock this morning. Dr. Rixey, who has been in attendance almost without relief for several days, hurriedly summoned Doctors Hirschfelder and Gibbons. They arrived before 7 o'clock and everything their knowledge and skill could suggest was done to keep Mrs. McKinley alive.

Guards were posted at the door and every one but the doctors were turned away.

The distressing news was spread rapidly over the city, and crowds gathered about the newspaper bulletin boards, anxiously awaiting further information.

About the house on the hill where Mrs. McKinley lies, groups of people gathered and discussed in low tones the illness of the President's wife.

The Scott mansion is on the crest of a high hill overlooking Lafayette Square and there is very little traffic in that neighborhood. When it became known how dangerously ill Mrs. McKinley was merely a respectful lifting of hats as the President passed by.

In the carriage with the President were Henry T. Scott and Police Commissioner George Newhall. A mounted guard of four policemen accompanied the party.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock stated this morning that he now considers Mrs. McKinley out of danger.

President McKinley drove rapidly through the streets and was cheered enthusiastically and in response repeatedly lifted his hat. Arrived at the transport dock, he boarded the government tug Slocum, which was to carry the presidential party and congressional delegation and other favored guests to the scene of the launching at the Union Iron works. Besides the cabinet members and their ladies, there were on board the little vessel, Governor Nash, of Ohio, and his staff and ladies; Miss Barber, niece of Mrs. McKinley, and Miss Deshler and her sister.

President McKinley arrived at the Union Iron works shortly after 1 o'clock. There he found the 3,000 employes assembled in the big yard. The President was greeted with a cheer and was presented with a gold plate in memory of the occasion. He spoke briefly to the men, thanking them for the gift and complimenting them on their skill, as workmen. After an inspection of the works Mr. McKinley went to a stand where he saw the launching. When that was over he boarded the Slocum once more and returned to the Scott residence.

OUT OF DANGER.

San Francisco, May 20.—At an early hour to-day, no change had been reported in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, although her condition has greatly improved, the physicians have named a week or ten days as the shortest possible time in which she can gather strength to make the trip across the continent. The immediate members of the Presidential party will therefore remain here for that length of time, though it is probable that the others will leave for the east during the present week.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will go direct from San Francisco to Canton. At Mrs. McKinley's old home, surrounded by familiar faces and with every comfort, it is expected that her recuperation will be more rapid than if she went to Washington.

President McKinley spends much of each summer at Canton, and the arrival there will be not far from the date of his regular annual visit. He probably will proceed immediately to Washington after leaving Mrs. McKinley, returning to Canton as soon as the more pressing public business has been disposed of. Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, will go with Mrs. McKinley to Canton.

MRS. M'KINLEY.

HON. E. F. UHL DEAD.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17.—Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, former assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Germany under the Cleveland administration, died shortly after noon to-day. He had been ill nearly a year, suffering from a complication of diseases, among them Bright's disease.

Edwin F. Uhl was born in 1841, near Avon Springs, N. Y. Coming to Michigan when he was a boy, he finished the course in the public schools and graduated from the University of Michigan at the age of 20. In 1871 he moved to Grand Rapids, where he built up a splendid law practice and became prominent in the Democratic party. He was elected mayor of Grand Rapids on the Democratic ticket in 1880 and served two years. At the beginning of President Cleveland's second term, Mr. Uhl was appointed assistant secretary of state, and during his incumbency he was in charge of the department. President Cleveland later offered Mr. Uhl the post of ambassador to Germany, and it was accepted. Mr. Uhl serving until President McKinley appointed his successor. While in Germany, Mr. Uhl took a decided stand against "free silver," and withdrew his support from the Democratic party in the campaign of '96. This greatly affected his party standing in Grand Rapids, and when he returned home from Germany, he retired from politics.

Mr. Uhl was married in 1885, and is survived by a widow and three daughters.

Edwin H. Conger, minister to China, speaking at a New York banquet, dilated upon the tremendous opportunities for American commerce in the Orient, and urged Congressional aid for ships and cable service.

WOULDN'T SELL IT.

Her Pure and Clear Complexion Not for Sale.

A Cornell girl was put on a Grape-Nuts diet and discovered some facts. She says: "While a student at Cornell I suffered from improper diet. The banquets and other social functions with their rich refreshment—served to completely upset a stomach already weak from rich pastry, highly seasoned meats, and confections furnished by loving parents at home.

I became irritable, nervous and my appetite became more and more capricious. Only rich, highly seasoned food suited me, and this further wrecked my health. I was sallow, having lost my pink and white complexion. I became dull eyed and dull brained, the victim of agonizing dyspepsia and intestinal trouble.

I was finally forced to leave school and came home an irritable, wretchedly sick girl. The plainest food disagreed with me, and I bade fair to starve to death, when a physician advised my physician to put me on Grape-Nuts Food diet. To make a long story short, the transformation from wretched ill health to good health was marvelous. I liked the new food so well, and it agreed with my tortured stomach perfectly, regulated my bowels, my headaches left, and the color of the skin gradually grew better. In eight months I found myself rosy, plump and strong.

I would not sell my clear complexion, bright eyes and general good feeling for the costliest, richest mess of Delmonican pottage.

I returned to Cornell, finished my course, and can now study, think and live. The food that enabled me to regain my health I shall never forget." Name furnished by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

$19.85

The Blade's Bicycle for 1901

$19.85

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

MECKLENBURG CO.

Celebrates the Anniversary of Her Famous Declaration.

Charlotte, N. C., May 20.—This is a legal holiday in the state of North Carolina. May 20 is the anniversary of the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was drawn up and signed more than a year before the declaration of July 4, 1776.

The history of the Charlotte or Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence as accepted by the people of that locality, is as follows:

In the months of March and April, 1775, some of the most energetic men of Mecklenburg county, N. C., held meetings to agitate the question of opposing parliament's claim to impose taxes without representation and regulate the colonies' internal policy. The sense of the people being for a resistence to parliament's policy, Thomas Polk, then colonel commandant of the county, was directed to issue an order calling upon each captain of the militia to call a company meeting; each company to elect two delegates to meet in general committee on May 19, 1775. To these delegates ample power was given to adopt such measures as they thought necessary to defend the colony's rights, and to make common cause with the people of Massachusetts, already aflame with resentment against the mother country. Various leaders addressed the committee before its assembling, urging a firm stand.

What the committee had originally decided to do is not clear, but about this time there reached the North Carolina community the echo of "the shot that was heard around the world," from the engagement at Lexington on April 19th. That was decisive. The whole assemblage was stirred to its depths by the news. The old account of what occurred says: "The speakers addressed their discourses to the spectators as well as to the general committee, and those who were not convinced by their reasoning were influenced by their feelings and all cried out:

"'Let us live independent! Let us declare our independence and defend it with our lives and fortunes!'"

A committee composed of the men who had planned the whole proceedings was appointed to draw up resolutions.

The declaration consisted of six articles as radical as that drafted by Thomas Jefferson himself.

There was some discussion, and after sittin in the court house all night, neither sleepy, hungry nor fatigued, the delegates adopted the resolutions about 2 o'clock on the morning of May 20, and, led by Abraham Alexander, chairman, appended their signatures to the document.

A few days later Capt. James Jack, of Charlotte, was dispatched with the account of the proceedings to the continental congress at Philadelphia. According to the Charlotte version, the president of congress, returned a polite answer to the address, in which he highly approved of the measures adopted by the delegates of Mecklenburg, but deemed the subject premature to be laid before congress." At this identical time, congress was preparing a petition to the king, which was signed by every member on July 8, 1775. Setting in part: "We have not raised armies with the ambitious design of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent states."

The original Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is not now in existence. That, together with all the records of the general committee, which signed it, was burned in April, 1800, in the fire which destroyed the house of John McKnitt Alexander, the secretary of the general committee, and the custodian of all its records. After the fire, he prepared a copy of the Mecklenburg declarations for his friend, Gen. William R. Davis. This copy, which is now in the archives of the University of North Carolina, has admittedly errors in the text and omits the sixth resolution. Mr. Alexander added certificate, vouching for its substantial accuracy, but qualifying his statement with the proviso: "That the foregoing statement, though fundamentally correct, may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said delegations." * * * * *

When the royal governor of North Carolina heard of the resolutions adopted May 20, 1775, he addressed the executive council upon "the late most treasonable publication by a committee in the county of Mecklenburg, explicitly renouncing obedience to his majesty's government and all lawful authority whatsoever." Five days after this address, the governor wrote to Earl Dartmouth: "The resolves of the committee of Mecklenburg * * * * surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirit of this country has yet produced."

Although the original document is lost, there is abundance of proof of its formulation and adoption in personal statements and writings preserved from the early years of the nineteenth century.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.
In Which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Was Signed.

GAVE HER THE KISS.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 18.—There was a unique and romantic reunion on the stage of the Cortland theatre here Thursday night in the presence of a large audience.

Miss Maud Johnson, of New Bedford, Mass., was "doing a turn" on the stage and singing "Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss?" when suddenly Henry Weeks walked to the stage. "Do you mean that?" he asked. The actress stopped long enough in her song to reply, "Why, certainly I do," whereupon he grasped her hand, drew down her face and kissed her on the lips.

For a time it was thought that the man was a member of the company, but later it was learned that he had courted Miss Johnson five years ago. They parted and did not see each other again until that night. He took this way of announcing himself, having once been an actor in her company. There was a merry reunion after the performance.

FARMS WANTED

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This elegant watch, with stem-wind and stem-set, handsome nickel case, guaranteed accurate timekeeper, is the most beautiful chain ever offered at the price. SEND NO MONEY, but write and send us the name and address of your nearest relative or friend, and we will send the watch by express C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at the express office and if it is not all we claim and you can buy the same watch elsewhere for $3.00 more than our price, pay the express agent our special price, $1.98, and express charges, and the watch is yours. Write for our Special Bargain Catalogue, containing hundreds of other bargains in watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, etc. H. L. CHALMERS & CO., 335-336 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS

The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or heirs who made a HOMESTEAD FILING on less than one hundred and sixty acres on or before June 22, 1874, are wanted by the Land Warrant Division of the FINAL PROOF Bureau. Address Comrade and state whether you made or not. I will buy or sell Land Warrants.

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MIGHTY PLAN

To Encircle Globe With a Great Freight Line.

St. Paul, May 17.—The Pioneer Press says:

"Plans for a transportation system completely encircling the globe are credited to President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. It is said that but a link to the chain is lacking, and that before Mr. Morgan's return from Europe, within a week or two, it will be supplied.

"The great factors in the new system are the Great Northern, the Great Northern Steamship company, Mr. Hill's trans-Pacific line, soon to be in operation, and the Leyland lines recently purchased by Mr. Morgan. The acquisition of these lines and the one missing link, a line between Alexandria, Egypt, and Hong Kong, China, is said to have been Mr. Morgen's special purpose in visiting Europe.

"The system will be of vast benefit to Minnesota and the entire territory traversed by the Great Northern, since it will throw the most of the Asiatic eastbound shipments to the United States and Europe through Duluth and St. Paul gateways. It was said by a person conversant with the plans that the new system will be operative as soon as Mr. Hill's steamships are commissioned.

"This, mind you, does not mean the organization of a single company to manage an all-around-the-globe line," said the person mentioned. "As I understand it, the relations between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan will result in a mutual understanding traffic agreements and all the other paraphernalia of common interests, effecting the same thing as if all were under single ownership.

"Starting from Buffalo, the Great Northern Steamship company, the Great Northen railway and Mr. Hill's trans-Pacific steamers will give almost an air line to Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. A link to be supplied will continue the line to Alexandria in Egypt—more and Bombay, and from Alexandria Morgan lines will connect with Mediterranean ports, Liverpool and London. The Leyland lines give direct connection with London and Philadelphia and Liverpool and New York, and roads controlled by the Morgan-Hill interests complete the last division with connections into India."

WONDERFUL SWIMMER.

Ashtabula, O., May 18.—Miss Marion Christy has developed such remarkable talent as a swimmer here that it is considered certain that she will soon become a champion, as she is only sixteen years old and has just started in to improve her athletic ability.

People who know anything about swimming believe that she will do wonderful things before the season is over.

Miss Christy swam across Conneaut

MISS MARION CHRISTY.

Lake, a distance of more than a mile. She traveled through the water with such ease and grace that those who saw her do the feat were both delighted and amazed. When she left the water she was as fresh and strong as when she entered it.

The fair swimmer—and she is fair, as her picture shows—says that she never felt any fear of the water in her life. When she first went out of her depth she found herself swimming as naturally as if she were an aquatic beast.

Miss Christy, who is a mere school girl, has given many exhibitions of her proficiency with the water. She can turn somersaults, and do all sorts of fancy swimming. She does as well in school as at athletics, for she is at the head of her class. She has a good record, too, as a bowler and a bicyclist.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE RISE OF CHARLIE GARDNER

Scene: The village store, occupied by its owner and a visiting stranger.

Monologue: Mr. Josiah Prout, otherwise "Uncle P.," speaking:

"Yep, he come in on Number Five, brought his wife, too; pretty slick looker, she is. I'd never a thought C. Gardner had so much peth, but he's right amongst 'em, you bet. Like to hear how Charlie climb? Sure, I'll tell you; your Uncle P. ought to know if any one does. You're bein' a stranger in these parts will make the tellin' more interestin'. Holy snakes! I've told that yarn more'n forty-leven times, but here she goes again.

"You see, there's allus ben Gardners in this town and not one of 'em ever had faculty till Charlie come out forehanded. Charlie's pa, the present senior Gardner, married one o' the purttiest girls in this neck o' woods. Her folks was dreadful set agin the match, but Godfrey Mighty! she was settinner than a settin' hen when it come to hevin' with a sick o' wood. Then Charlie left his happy home 'fore his interestin' pa got rested.

"He wasn't much of a favorite round town himself, but, Land, he didn't do diffrunt from any other boy. They will cut up an' carry on, but you can't put 'em in a barr'l an' feed 'em through the bunghole; it ain't natur.

"Charlie, he come to me and I give him a place in the store. Holy snakes! all the women got excited up and said, 'Josiah Prout would sure see the day he'd get his come-uppance for befriendin' a boy that hed licked his pa.'

"Wife, she took a notion to him right away. We had none o' our own, an' she fed him, an' patched him, an' teached him that cleanliness was next to Godliness, an' that he'd be jest as comfortable with a few layers of farm land washed off as with the dust o' ages a stickin' to his hide. After a while he took to learnin' jography, grammar, histry an' a lot o' other classic branches when he wasn't doin' chores to earn the dollar a week I give him besides his board an' keep. Seventy-five cents of his income he give to his ma, an' I tell you what, 'twas a big lift to a woman who

"YEP, HE COME IN ON NUMBER FIVE."

had been obleeged to feed and clothe a large fambly on whatever Providence or her father seen fit to pervide.

"It ain't always best to lean too hard on Providence 'less you've got a few dollars stowed away in an old sock to fall back on when Providence is takin' a day off an' restin'.

"Well, things went on purtty smooth for a while. Charlie's pa kep a settin' up to the flowin' bowl, but there was always a prospect of his drinkin' himself to death, so things did look some brighter.

"After a spell I took notice that Charlie was doin' considerable thinkin'. Ses I, 'Bub what's a buzzin' in your bonnet?' He wouldn't let on first off, but Wife, she found out he wanted to travel an' make more money. Well, the upshot was, havin' none o' our own, I set him up on a rag cart with tinware fixin's an' the boy was soon doin' a rushin' business. He worked like a nailer. Slep' out o' doors nights; got on the road; traded in rags, old bones, bottles—anythin' to turn an honest penny, an' he turned 'em, too. He worked at tin peddlin' for a year, more or less, when one day he got a letter from his uncle on his ma's side, who was livin' in New York an' was well fixed. His uncle wanted him to come to the city; said he hed a job for him, though he'd never took notice of any of the fambly before. I've allus suspicioned that Wife hed a hand in that mixin', but it wasn't long 'fore Charlie sold his horse an' wagon on time to his next younger brother, an' away he went.

"His ma hated to have him go, an' so did Wife. Howsumever, they knew 'twould be a good thing for him, so they swallowed their feelin's an' sent him off with their blessin'. The boy wrote home reg'lar, tellin' 'bout his bein' a clerk in a big store where he was gettin' good pay. He hadn't been measurin' calikер a great while 'fore he wrote that he'd been took into a lawyer's office an' was studyin' for the bar. Must a got that notion from his pa, I guess, the old gent's tastes seemed to run in that direction.

"Charlie stuck to lawin' for quite a spell an' we heard he done well, picked up the tricks o' the trade like a streak o' greased lightnin' an' soon graduated as peart an' sassy a liar as any of 'em. One summer the boy come home.

"Godfrey Mighty! but he was some! All rigged out in store clothes, an' he wore a pinted beard. When he swung down the street with his stylish togs on, you ought to have seen folks stare. That must a' tickled Charlie. He boarded at the tavern durin' his visit and paid well for all he got, too.

"I've noticed if a man acts as if he'd mercy in his pocket, there's others who are bound to b'lieve he's got a pile, so folks began to think more of C. Gardner, an' teased him to come to tea an' ast him to bring his carpetbag an' stay right along. Charlie, wouldn't be took in. You see he minded the time when they wasn't so dreadful anxious for his company, so he kep' away from 'em all, 'cept me, an' Wife, an' his ma.

"The next thing he done was to go to Washington, D. C., an' hang out his shingle. After that the young feller just sailed. He got in with some o' them big guns an' it wasn't long 'fore he was way up in G. Folks invited him to all their doin's. He took dinner with the President most likely, an' I'm a grasshopper if his name didn't come out in the papers as 'our talented young lawyer, Mr. Charles Gardner,' an' then they up an' called him one of their future great statesmen.

"Gee whiz! you ought to have seen his ma's eyes shine when Wife took her them papers. Why them two women hugged an' kissed like all possessed an' rushed 'round a laughin' and cryin' like two lunnies. Charlie didn't forget his friends when he got to flyin', neither. He wrote right along tellin' what he was up to. Oh, yes, he was a very likely boy.

"The next thing, one o' them high-toned lawyers took a likin' to Charlie an' they doubled up as partners. He thought so much o' C. Gardner, that he ast him to his dwellin' place an' told him to drop in any time an' make himself to home. Well, that young battle-ax wasn't slow to follow up that lead, particularly as there was three good lookin' girls in the fambly, an' the skeezicks was a great hand to go girlin'. Charlie was somethin' for a looker himself, an' as he was kind o' handy to have in the house, 'fore you could say 'scat' he was keepin' company with the second darter.

"His ma looked scairt when she heerd the news. 'My son goin' to marry that rich man's darter,' she kep' a sayin', till she got all in a twitter an' tried to sell her old soak of a husband. But he was too tired to know anythin' so she kep' on sayin' it to herself for want of better company. Godfrey Mighty! how that news did spread! All the neighbors went to see her an' acted as tickled as if they'd always treated Charlie like the President of the United States.

"I've often observed that the same folks who were took no notice of when they were poor and unfortunit, are the best fellers goin' when good luck is a settin' down in their front parlors.

"I see you're a hitchin' on your chair, stranger, so I'll break off with the weddin'. The ceremonies occurred in Washington, D. C. Charlie was there, an' me, an' Wife, an' C. Gardner's ma was there, an' there was quite a genteel gathering. Them two women haven't got over talkin' 'bout it yet. Pa Gardner wasn't ast to come an' it spited him awful. The weddin' was a screamer. The papers come out in print with a full account, an' pictors of the bride's lungees. Her set-tin'-out must have cost consid'able, but her pa's one that can afford. The Silver Clarion, that's our paper, dedicated a whole page to the Honorable Charles Gardner, Esquire. They had a poem that said:

'Hail to the chief that conquers all,
We knew him well when he was small.
He's climbed at such a rapid rate,
He's sure to be President of the United States.'

"There was thirty verses and it was named 'Our Charlie.' Oh, yes; they all call him 'Our Charlie' now. He come in on Number Five to-night and he's a comin' to our house to tea. Me, an' Wife, an' his ma would like to have you join us, stranger. No? Well, call agin when you come to town. So do, so do."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COOK.

Rich, fragrant and healthful are terms to be applied to pineapples, which are now so plentiful and reasonable in price, that the careful housekeeper is using them in many ways, for present and future use.

This delicious fruit is a native of South America, and in Guiana, where it reaches its greatest perfection, is called "Ananassa." More than three hundred years ago it was described by a Huguenot priest as being of such excellence that the gods might luxuriate upon it and that it should be gathered only by the hand of Venus." Now it has become so common in our markets that the poorest laborer may "luxuriate" upon it and the band that gatheers it is of a very different type from that usually ascribed to the Goddess of Love.

Besides its gastronomic qualities, the pineapple is possessed of medicinal virtues also. It is said to be an excellent remedy for all throat troubles and has been proscribed as a specific for dyspepsia theretic indications.

For the table it can be served cut in very thin slices, or dice, and covered with sugar, though it is generally conceded that tearing it to pieces with a fork is much better than cutting it. A few recipes for using this fruit are given below:

Pineapple Bavarian Cream.

Grate one pint of pineapple and place in a saucepan where it will heat without burning. When hot add one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of gelatine which has softened in half a cup of cold water. The hot pineapple will dissolve the gelatine when well stirred into it. When dissolved, chill in a pan of cold water and as soon as it begins to thicken fold in the whip from three cupfuls of cream. Mold, and set away till cold and stiff. Serve with cubes of lemon jelly around it.

Pineapple Cream.

Cream one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; stir in one cupful of grated pineapple, half a cupful of milk and two small eggs, well beaten. Bake in patty pans with a rich undercrust, or it may be baked without a crust, in cups and served like boiled custard.

To Can Pineapple.

Pare, and remove the eyes of a pineapple and with a silver fork tear it in pieces; to every pound of the picked apple allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Cook together for ten minutes in a porcelain kettle; put in the cans while boiling hot and seal at once. The apple may be grated if preferred.

Pineapple Water-Ice.

Pare and grate two large, yellow pineapples; press the pulp through a sieve so as to obtain all the juice. Add one and a half pounds of sugar to the juice, stirring until dissolved, and add in the juice of two lemons and one quart of water; turn into a freezer and freeze.

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Some one from Pennsylvania has sent a letter to "Aunt" and the girls. As he does not give the address of the relative mentioned, his letter can not be forwarded to her. There is no such person in the M. G. R. department, certainly.

Had this letter been addressed to the Chaperone she would have felt it her duty, as well as her pleasure, to suggest that a little less "slang" and a little more attention to correct spelling would add greatly to its literary merit.

"X Ray" is assured that his letter is quite correct in all particulars, and he is accepted as a member of the M. G. R., or will be, as soon as he fulfills his promise to "write something interesting" for us. There are still a few badges which will be sold at fifteen cents each.

"A Buckeye Sunbeam" writes:

"I have for a long time read and profited by the letters of the M. G. R.'s and now come asking admittance to the happy company. I think our motto is most excellent and I am trying daily to live up to it.

"After six months of labor in the schoolroom I am now enjoying my vacation at my home, which is situated among the hills of Washington county, not far from Marietta. How many of the M. G. R.'s are teachers? I think we might form a 'Teachers' Class' for mutual benefit before another school year begins.

"Where are 'April Fool,' 'Capitola,' 'Buckeye School Ma'am,' 'Eileen,' 'Hawkeye,' 'Dot Foye' and 'Claire?' Why do they not come again when we all enjoyed their letters so much?

"I send you a verse of a poem that has cheered me many times:

'There is a sunny side to every path below,
Where the birds are singing and the sweetest blossoms blow—
There is peace and pleasure may the trusting heart abide,
Finding joy and comfort on the blessed Sunny Side.

'Clouds keep the silver lining toward the glowing Sun,
Gild your darkest trials with a faith that's nobly won,
Far above the shadows let your trusting heart abide,
Faith and hope are shining on the blessed Sunny Side.'"

"Marie" sends a little note, enclosing a poem which was intended as an Easter greeting to the M. G. R., but which, much to the regret of the Chaperone, was unavoidably omitted at the time when it would have been most appropriate:

"Thank you, 'Hardtack,' for your kind consideration of my question. Your words confirmed the fact that I am not likely to find my mission soon, for I do not feel at all satisfied to follow any especial line—I like variety."

"Sunflower Kid" sends some ideas for our consideration:

"Dear M. G. R.'s:—Another school year has passed and vacation is again at hand. A most important question for

And now who do you suppose has followed the example first set by "Addie" and which is becoming very popular in the M. G. R.? It is our "Jimmie Long," and he does not evince the least bit of sorrow that he has forsaken his first and best love—the M. G. R.—for someone else. We hope he will never have occasion for regrets of any kind—unless, maybe, he regrets not inviting the Chaperone to the wedding—and are glad he brought "Mrs. Jimmy" with him to-day. She will be welcome—first, for his sake, and then for her own.

"Jimmie Long, Wisconsin: "This morning I received a newspaper clipping from home containing a mention of myself. I was represented as seriously contemplating a jar of honey, with designs upon its contents. The only kind of honey I have had any experience with lately was the variety known as 'honey moon.' I met with this especially sweet kind last fall, up in the mountains of Colorado, although it is said to be found elsewhere. I had been spending the summer in that district and succeeded in persuading a 'Ray' of sunshine to enter into my life to brighten and cheer my lonely way.

"We have been boarding for some months, and our usual fare has been the regular 'bee honey,' mixed with dried beef and prune sauce. So it is with open arms I welcome the picnic season, especially the M. G. R. affairs, where one has so much and such a variety of good things to eat, and where the eating is a pleasure and one does not feel that he is simply filling up in order to get his money's worth. To be sure, one most always feels worse after attending a picnic than one did before, but I shall only grieve over the uneaten meal at home for which I shall have to pay just the same.

"In behalf of myself and my better three-fourths, I will sign this, with regards to all.

"MR. AND MRS. JIMMIE LONG."

JAPANESE LULLABY.

Sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings,
Little blue pigeon, with velvet eyes,
Sleep to the singing of mother-bird swinging—
Swinging the nest where her little one lies.

Away out yonder I see a star—
Silvery stir with a tinkling song,
To the soft dew falling I hear it calling—
Calling and tinkling the night along.

In through the window a moonbeam comes—
Little gold moonbeam with misty wings;
All silently creeping, it asks, "Is he sleeping—
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?"

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes;
Am I not singing?—see, I am swinging—
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.

—Eugene Field.

The Sand-Man.

The Sand-man carries lint
Made of raveled thistle-down;
All powdered o'er with pollen
From drowsy poppies blown.
And he cures all Baby's hurts—
With his sleepy, soothing hand,
As he rubs on his salve fresh from Dream land.

Come Whack-on-the-forehead,
And Bump-on-the-nose,
And Cut-on-the-finger,
And Tiny-stumped-toes,
And Poor-little-bee-sting,
And Stumble-and-fall,
And Slap-bang and Bruisy;
Come one, and come all,
And use of the salve of the Sand-man.

Just lay your little head
In your dear mamma's lap
And close the tear-glued lashes
As if to take a nap;
Then listen for the Sand-man,
Crooning low a slumber song,
While he rubs on the salve fresh from Dreamland.

Come Whack-on-the-forehead,
And Bump-on-the-nose,
And Cut-on-the-finger,
And Tiny-stumped-toes,
And Poor-little-bee-sting,
And Stumble-and-fall,
And Slap-bang and Bruisy;
Come one, and come all,
And use of the salve of the Sand-man.

—Mary Hockett Flavenel in Good Housekeeping.

THE LAND OF THE GOLDEN POPPIES

Long, long ago, when fairies and sprites, and elves and gnomes lived on the earth, there was a great gathering of the little people on the Pacific shores, in the land that is now called California. One day, the king of the gnomes summoned his courtiers and subjects to a congress in his underground palace. His cousins, the sprites and elves and fairies, came without an invitation, for the gnome king was a wise ruler, and they knew something important was going to happen. The palace was a huge grotto, its walls and roof were of solid gold encrusted with rubies and diamonds that sparkled and glittered, flooding the cave with a light as bright as sunshine.

The king's throne was of pure gold with a beautiful canopy of blue stones strung on silver wires, woven together like lace of an exquisite pattern. The monarch of the gnomes wore a diamond crown and over his shoulders was thrown a mantle of butterflies' wings that glistened like jewels. His queen and all of her ladies were gorgeous in robes so thickly embroidered with gems that when the maids moved they flashed like shafts of lightning. The fairies' gowns were made of flowers and every day they put on fresh ones, so they always had new dresses.

The king of the gnomes walked among his guests talking to each one kindly, and when a crowd had assembled, he commanded two gigantic spiders with fat, red bodies and green goggle eyes, to stand guard at the door to keep out the wicked hobgoblins that were always troubling the good little people. Then the king ascended his throne while all stood awaiting his pleasure.

"Friends," he said, "the gold is growing so fast that soon we shall have to build our homes on top of the earth where we shall be eaten by the crawling and flying monsters. We can no longer dance and sing and have our merry-makings, for if we stay on the earth all of the time, the great beasts will crush us out of existence."

Of course this was spoken in gnome language, but the king's scribe sat at his desk carved from a gleaming opal, and wrote down the words on tablets of pearl that were found years ago by some learned men who translated the ancient record.

"You know how it is," the king went on. "The gold is steadily increasing. We carry it away and throw it into the great waters, but the mermen ride on the waves and fling it back into the grottoes, and it's growing us out of our homes."

He paused, and one of his attendants handed him a cup of morning dew, sweetened with a drop of honey. While he drank, there arose a lively chattering. The fairies and gnomes, the sprites and elves talked and nodded together, till they looked like a garden of bright-colored flowers set in flutter by some mischievous zephyrs.

All of this time the court musicians were playing the sweetest music. Their harps and lutes were tiny shells strung with threads from the spiders' webs, and their silver trumpets were shaped like blue bell blossoms.

The king's advisors gathered around and held a consultation, for they realized how serious was the matter under their consideration. The gold was growing and spreading, though they threw it away and built their palaces of the annoying metal. Their furniture and dishes were made of gold, and they rode in golden chariots drawn by blue beetles harnessed with gold and silver. Even the king of the gnomes had nothing better, but he was a socialist king, and believed that all gnomes were born equal. The wise men and their ruler talked and talked, but they could come to no decision, and they stood and sighed and looked in fear at the threatening walls that seemed pressing closer and closer. At length, Titania, the lovely queen of the fairies shook out her flowery skirts, and, waving her wand, floated through the air to the foot of the throne, where she rested as light as a feather.

"Good king," quoth she, "I have a plan to scatter this golden harvest."

"Speak, fair queen," the king replied.

"SPEAK, FAIR QUEEN," THE KING REPLIED.

"Perhaps by wit of woman we may be saved from this great danger."

Titania blushed way up to her eyes, for near by stood Prince Charming, and every one knew that he was her own, true lover. The king commanded the court to be silent, and there was not a whisper nor a sound to be heard except the rippling music that flowed through the place in soft and dreamy measures.

Then Titania spoke again.

"My lord," she said, "the springtime is near, and 'tis the season for the making of gardens. Why not spread the gold seed over the face of the earth and let others reap the troublesome harvest?"

The king hemmed and hawed, the wise men shook their heads, and throughout the crowd echoed a titter, while a saucy young imp, peeping in at the door, chuckled and sneered till one of the big, fat spiders picked him up in his claws and carried him off kicking and screaming with terror.

The good king grew angry and forgot that all sprites and fairies and gnomes and elves were equal.

"What, ho," he cried, "and do you dare to snigger at this royal lady? My mandate goes forth, we'll plant the gold, it will at least keep you idle varlets busy."

But his anger was only fleeting, and soon the gnome orchestra was playing a waltz and all of the little folk began dancing gaily.

The next day the fairy land underground was swarming with hard working people, who carried gold to the top of the earth where it lay in a vast heap ready for crushing. The fairy queen enchanted one of the terrible beasts, and made him a slave that trampled the pile into powder. The sprites had wings so they could fly, and around their necks each one fastened a bag of gold dust, then like birds they sailed away up into the clouds, casting down in their flight a glittering shower. They circled and dipped, and soared through the air till for hundreds of miles the earth was sprinkled with the seed scattered by these aerial sowers.

Days passed into weeks and still no nuggets appeared as poor Titania had expected, but the gold underground no more increased and that, at least, was a blessing. Prince Charming had fought duels with all of the knights for jeering at his fair lady. Both of his eyes were black and blue, his sword arm was in a sling, and he retired to his bed in grief and despair because he could do no more fighting.

One moonlight night, the elves gave a party. Invitations were sent far and wide and every one came dressed in their best to dance and sing until nearly morning. After the banquet, the king of the gnomes suggested they go up on earth to get a whiff of the fresh ocean breezes. The king's wish was a command and the dancers professed to be delighted, so he put on his crown and his butterfly robe and led the way to the earth's surface.

The sun was awakening from his slumbers, though the moon still hung in the sky, and the stars were winking and twinkling. Dawn's candlelight showed that during the night something very strange had happened. East and west, north and south, as far as the eye could see, the world glowed with a yellow shimmer.

"What is it, what is it?" the little folk cried, and darted hither and thither, to seek the cause of this newly-come wonder of color.

Lo, and behold, the gold seed had sprouted, sending up leaves of a dusty green, surrounding gold colored flowers growing in clusters. They raised their faces from rocks and sand; they shone on the hillsides; they shone in the valleys; they rivaled the sun's own glory.

"Titania, Titania," shouted the revelers, "the gold is growing on top of the earth. Oh, Titania, Titania, Titania, hail, our wise Titania."

The king of the gnomes laughed aloud for joy, while his funny, dwarf, court jester, made a low bow and jingled his bells. "Most reverend and elegant master, the flowers popped out in a single night. Sire, let us call them the golden poppies."

The gnomes and the fairies, the sprites and the elves, have gone ages ago to some far away country, but it was Titania who turned the gold into flowers, and this is the reason that in the spring, all California, where cities are not, is clothed in a mantle of beautiful sunshiny poppies.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COZY CORNER

Some Answers to Inquiries.

"Mrs. W. S. G., Indiana, wishes to be told what a Good Form Closet Set is.

It is an arrangement of clothes hangers, on which several garments can be made to occupy very little space in a closet, and on which skirts, waists and coats can be kept with no danger of wrinkling, or of having that dragged-out appearance they sometimes do when hung on hooks. A set consists of twelve each of skirt and coat hangers, two shelf bars, on which these hangers are placed, and one door loop. They come for gentlemen's clothing in the same styles, and cost $3 a set.

"Nell Gwynne" asks: "What are fireplace cushions?"

They are very large, square cushions, covered with bright-colored cretonne, and are for the use of the girl who prefers posing in graceful—or otherwise—attitudes on the floor, instead of sitting on a chair. Some are made by an upholsterer and contain springs, which add much to their comfort, but generally they are filled with hair or excelsior. On a polished floor they are very effective, even when not occupied as seats.

"A Laundress" sometimes finds it impossible to remove tea and coffee stains from table linen, and comes to The Blade for assistance:

If the soiled spots are moistened with water and held over the fumes of burning sulphur for a few moments and then washed with clear water immediately, they will disappear. The washing must follow as soon as possible, to prevent the sulphur from destroying the fiber of the cloth.

This treatment is also said to be effective in removing fruit and berry stains. If the soiled spots are small they can be treated by holding them over two or three burning matches; if more sulphur is needed, place a small piece in an iron kettle, light it and lay the cloth over the top of the kettle.

"Young Mother"—In making the first short clothes for your baby girl, let her comfort be your chief consideration. Have them plain and easy-fitting and not so long that she will have difficulty in walking.

Over the woolen underwear, which she should retain all summer, have a waist to which the diaper-drawers and the little petticoat can be buttoned. Make the dresses with the skirt gathered to a plain round or square yoke, and with long sleeves gathered into a band at the wrist. Avoid trimming that will require much starching, lace being better than any other finish for the neck and sleeves.

Many mothers allow the baby's neck and arms to be bare during the very hot weather, but it is a question whether they are any cooler with the tender skin so exposed than when it is covered with a thin lawn. Short stockings, not reaching to the knees, and ankle ties are generally worn by little children. If there is any tendency to weakness of the ankles, they should be supported by boots buttoned closely around them.

A short jacket of white pique and a bonnet of lawn or lace will complete her costume.

"Mrs. Fannie Burch," Illinois, asks if "there is anything a farmer's wife can do to help any one?"

This is a very indefinite question, but one that can be answered in the affirmative. A farmer's wife, with a comfortable home and the right disposition, has it in her power to do a great deal to make others happy. She could, for instance, invite some weary worker from the nearest city to occupy her spare room for a week or more, as she may feel inclined. Not a woman who can afford to pay for a summer outing, nor one of the very poor, for they will be cared for by the numerous charities of the city, but some woman to whom life means one continual grind of hard work to enable her to make even a poor living, though an independent one.

There are many such to whom a breath of country air, the quiet and rest to be obtained in a week's visit, would mean more than a trip to Europe would to many others. This class of women are seldom invited out much for pleasure; are seldom asked to ride or attend a picnic, because they are so proud that they will not let their longing for these bits of pleasure be known, and the world at large, if it gives them a thought at all, takes it for granted that they have all they desire.

For such a guest, our farmer's wife need make no extra preparations. It will be enough for her to live among the flowers and to breathe in new life and strength with the pure air in which her city home is so deficient. Let her sleep as much as she will, and feel free to go out and to come in as she pleases, and at the end of her visit she will return to her home ready to take up her burdens with renewed vigor.

When the farmer's wife goes to town, can she not find some family to whom a basket of fresh vegetables or fruit, a few fresh eggs or a jug of milk would be not only very welcome, but a great help to a limited income?

Or a visit to any of the institutions for the aged, or for little children, carrying flowers or fruit to them, spending an hour in visiting with them, or maybe sometimes taking one of them out in the country for a ride—any of these things would be very easy for her to do, and would certainly help very much towards making "some one happy."

Let not only this Illinois farmer's wife think of these simple ways of doing good, but let every country woman in the United States resolve that this summer shall thus be made a happy one for some dweller in the crowded town nearest to her home.

CHILD'S SET.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Trouble When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin. 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment is the best I ever used for the skin. If your soap is as good, I want it."—Hattie Battle, Seguin, Texas.

All Around the House.

Lamps are a necessity in many country homes, and to get the most out of a lamp you not only have to keep the oil well properly supplied, the wick in prime condition, the various parts of the lamp itself perfectly clean, but the chimney must be clean, too. There are for sale in some hardware stores regular chimney cleaners, but many of my correspondents tell me from time to time that they cannot obtain them. Well, a good substitute for these chimney cleaners is a narrow stock about twelve inches long, with a small sponge carefully and securely attached to one end, says the American Queen.

Lamp chimneys should be washed by themselves in good hot suds made with washing powder. Immerse the sponge and stick into the suds and clean the chimney by turning the stick repeatedly until it is perfectly clean. Rinse the chimney in clear warm water, and dry it with a soft, clean cloth; polish it brightly with tissue paper. It is not beneath the dignity of any housewife to personally attend to her lamps each day. Only by such attention can the best results be gotten from a lamp. Fill the lamps every day and wipe off with a small cloth the top of each wick. Keep the various parts of the lamp absolutely clean by an occasional boiling, and keep the chimneys clean and you will have a clean, brilliant light night after night.

The big, old-fashioned bookcase with double glass doors, shelves and drawers, makes an excellent china, glass and linen cabinet for a dining room.

One of the things which every girl must really have in her room nowadays is a shirt-waist box, and these pretty ottomans are just the thing to cover them with. Just any dry goods box of the right size and shape, with a hinged lid; line it inside with cambric, pink, green or blue, according to your cover, pad the lid slightly, cover with the cretonne plain—no frills or pleating—and get brass handles and fastenings.

Wall paper, if very much soiled, will require something more than a long-handled soft broom to remove the dust, though this, with a soft clean rag tied securely over it, is generally sufficient. In the former case, thick-cut slices of stale bread, which should be rubbed very lightly and in one direction, will be found efficacious; each slice should be discarded as it becomes dirty. This will also clean soiled photographs or drawings which have lain about unframed.

When you are frying anything in lard prepare paper to drain the fat away before you begin the work. Save wrapping paper, grocery bags or anything stout in paper for frying. Crumple it well, then lay it in the bottom of a large dripping pan. It will drain the fat better than if laid flat and smooth.

That unsightly grievance, a grease spot, may be permanently removed from the floor by using common baking soda, spread thickly over the spot, and then pouring on boiling water. A chemical action takes place and the trouble is removed. Try it.

If you are making a salad dressing which calls for cream, and if you have no cream in the house, use milk with a tablespoonful of flour stirred in it till smooth. The cream will simply make it a little thicker than the milk does.

OUR WONDER COLUNM.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American author and philologist, born at Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 16, 1758, and entered Yale college in 1771. In his third college year he served under his father, a militia captain, in the war of the Revolution. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, but engaged in scholastic and literary occupations. In 1785 he advocated the formation of a new constitution and gave public lectures on the English language, which were published in 1789. His works were all of an educational nature, and his heirs are said to have received $25,000 annually for copyrights. He was a judge and one of the founders of Amherst college. He died at New Haven, May 28, 1812.

CLEO DAVIS.

2—HOUR GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1—To lessen in value.
2—An over-sensitive person.
3—A sort of poem.
4—A vowel.
5—The familiar name of one of the noblest of Americans.
6—A kind of spice.
7—Brilliant.
The centrals give the name of a lover of birds.

BLUE BETTY.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The tail of a fish weighs 9 pounds; its head equaled in weight the tail and half the body, while the body weighed as much as the head and tail. Required the weight of the fish.

ELFA.

4—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

The slender acacia would xxx choice,
One long milk-bloom on the xxxx;
The white lake-blossom fell xxxx the lake,
As the pimpernel dozed xx the lea;

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers

But the rose was awake all night for xxxx sake,
Knowing her xxxxxxxx to me;
The lilies and xxxx were all awake,
They sighed for the xxxx and thee.

One letter taken from each missing word will give the name of the author of the verse.

DODIE.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us why the sky looks blue in fair weather?

W. F. E.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Oh, let us live so that flower by flower,
Shooting in turn, may fill our hour,
A fingerful still, for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of May 9.

1—Thurlow Weed.
2—Spring dashing square; brood, Rabbi, shoe, sheep, ell-em.
3—The eggs were sold for 2 cents for each even dozen, and 3 cents a piece for the odd eggs, giving each boy a dime for his entire stock.
4—New Hampshire-P. Maine-E. Vermont-N. Indiana-N. Illinois-S. New York-S. South Carolina-S. Virginia-V. Texas-A. Illinois-N. Ohio-O. Massachusetts-A; Pennsylvania.
5—London bridge which was completed in 1831, had its lamp-posts made of cannon captured in the Peninsular war.
6—E. J. Jarks wrote: "Memory is the storehouse of Reason, bearing weapons which in time of need can be drawn on." Jonathan drew arrows from his quiver.

Chat.

Fern Sol Vants, your puzzle was too long for the limited space given Our Wonder column. Come again, with something shorter.

H. D. Leonard brought in some new work this week, and corrected the answer of the problem in which she should be 3 and 1-7 degrees instead of 8 and 1-7 as formerly given.

Iowa Jean, your puzzle was all right, only the lady in question has had her name taken in vain so often that she has positively forbidden its use in the columns. So not let this discourage you from trying again.

C. H. Henry, send the answer to your conundrum by mail next week.

W. F. E., the mistake in L. U. C's Who Was He? was typographical.

L. C. Stover, you did not agree with the authors of the problems. Is there a mistake in your work or theirs, think you?

CADETS ANGRY

Over Alleged Breach of Faith of Colonel Mills.

West Point, N. Y., May 21.—Many of the students of the Military academy are in a state of partial insurrection because of what they term the arbitrary actions of Col. Albert L. Mills, the commandant. This is the cadets' declaration of rights:

The following is our understanding of our rights, according to our resolution in regard to hazing, and the superintendent's interpretation of the regulations on January 19, 1901:

"Superintendent refers to Articles 140 and 161, U. S. M. A. (upper classmen may chaff, but not offend proper self-respect of plebes). This does not refer to conceit. Superintendent distinguishes

COL. ALBERT L. MILLS.

carefully between chaffing and hazing (rat funerals and such petty formations shall not be considered hazing).

"Fourth classmen may be asked to bring a book or such errands as may be asked as a favor.

"No sweeping rooms or other menial duties.

"Order of last camp in regard to bracing a fourth classman (in and out of rank) is the settled policy of my administration. As no two men will construe orders in the same way, liberal construction will be placed on the regulations, and every man will be governed by his own conscience. I oppose anything tending to reduce the subordination of fourth classmen."

These are the restrictions that constitute the code for "plebes" at the West Point Military academy, as framed by the upper class men. On condition that they should receive the sanction of Col. Mills, superintendent of the academy, the upper class men agreed to forswear fighting:

(1.) No recognition until June.

(2.) Will attend no social functions (hops, etc.).

(3.) Shall maintain the class distinction.

(4.) Shall be "braced" according to the orders of the superintendent in Camp Waushero.

(5.) Upper class men's relations with "plebes" to be only official and necessary.

EARTHQUAKE IN OHIO.

Ironton, O., May 17.—An earthquake shock was felt here about 1 a. m. It passed directly west to east. A succession of violent undulations, almost merged, lasted 30 seconds. Many residents were aroused, and not a few were nauseated by the rocking motion of the earth.

Felt at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, O., May 17.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 1 a. m. Houses were shaken as if by a heavy explosion. Hundreds of persons rushed into the streets in their night clothes, and it was some time before the excitement subsided. No serious damage was done.

Severe at Wellston.

Wellston, O., May 17.—A most pronounced earthquake was felt here at 3 a. m. to-day. The first disturbance was of sufficient force to awaken many persons. It was followed by two hard convulsive tremors of the earth that displaced furniture in many houses.

At Huntington.

Huntington, W. Va., May 17.—A severe earthquake was felt here about 2 a. m.

Slight at Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., May 17.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 1 a. m.

TO FIGHT STEEL TRUST.

Chicago, May 17.—John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, has entered into combination with John W. Gates, also of this city, and his friends, to enlarge the plant and extend the field of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the few great steel companies in the country that is in open competition with J. Pierpont Morgan's billion-dollar steel combine.

Mr. Mitchell has returned from New York, where he spent two weeks arranging this and other great business deals. He announced that in connection with Blair & Company, of New York, he has placed the entire amount of a $6,000,000 bond issue for the Colorado Company, and that he would enter the directorate of the company at once.

The Colorado Company will at once expend $4,000,000 in erecting new tin plate and wire mills.

"Will the company fight the Morgan combination?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"It will be in active competition, but there will be complete harmony, nevertheless."

CARTER'S CONFERES.

New York, May 15.—Judge Brown, in the United States district court, issued an order to-day for the removal of Captain Benjamin D. Green, John P., William T. and Edward H. Gaynor, to Savannah, Ga., where they have been indicted for conspiracy in connection with O. M. Carter, former captain of the United States engineers' corps, in the matter of improvements in Southern harbors. The judge says:

"The defendants should be ordered removed for trial or give bail for their due appearance."

PRESIDENT AN LL. D.

Berkley, Cal., May 15.—The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon William McKinley by the University of California. Only twice before, since the founding of the university in 1868, has this degree been bestowed by the institution.

Launch of Alaskan.

San Francisco, May 15.—The Alaskan, the largest merchant steamship ever built on the Pacific coast, has been successfully launched from the yard of the Union Iron works. Miss Frances Sherwood Hopkins broke the bottle of champagne on the bow as the large craft began to slide down the ways.

CUBAN REPORTS.

Two Submitted to the Convention on Platt Amendments.

Havana, May 20.—The committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention submitted majority and minority reports to the convention to-day. The majority report, in an introduction, quotes Article 1, of the Treaty of Paris, the joint resolution of the United States congress and the Platt amendment, then proceeds as follows:

"Inasmuch as Secretary Root, being authorized by President McKinley, says that the Platt law has for its object the guaranteeing of the independence of Cuba, and does not mean interference with its government, or the exercise of a protectorate or of sovereignty, and also that intervention will only take place when independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances, creating anarchy; and, inasmuch as Secretary Root has said that the naval stations will not be used for vantage points of intervention, but only to protect Cuba against foreign powers, we report as follows:

"That, in virtue of the fact that the Platt law, in its preamble, says it is a fulfillment of the joint resolution and has been adopted by congress with the principal object of establishing independence, we do propose to the convention to accept the following as an appendix to the constitution."

The first, second, fourth and fifth clauses are quoted in their entirety. The third clause has the following addition:

"It being understood that the United States have the right to intervene to prevent the action of a foreign power or disturbances causing a state of anarchy and that the intervention shall always be the act of the United States, and not of isolated agents. The intervention shall suppose neither sovereignty nor a protectorate and shall only last sufficiently long to establish normal conditions. Said intervention, it is also understood, shall not have the right to interfere in the government, but only the right to preserve independence."

An addition to the sixth clause says that the ownership of the Isle of Pines shall be settled by a future treaty.

An addition to the seventh clause says:

"If shall be understood that the naval stations do not give the United States the right to intervene in the interior government, but are established with the sole purpose of protecting American waters from foreign invasion directed against Cuba or the United States. Cuba will sell or lease to the United States at points to be agreed upon later."

An addition to the eighth clause says that the government of Cuba suggests at the same time a treaty of commerce based upon reciprocity.

The minority report says:

"The explanations given to the commission in Washington show that the Platt law does not express the wishes of the United States. It was intended to protect the independence of Cuba, but the wording gives other interpretations.

"The United States are inconsistent in asking naval stations, when the amendment provides that no concessions shall be given to foreign powers. Such a demand raises the question whether the United States do not consider Cuba a part of their possessions."

The report of the minority virtually accepts the first and second clauses. For the third clause the following is substituted:

"The government of Cuba subscribes to the Monroe doctrine and will help the United States to enforce it against any nation trying to violate it."

For the fourth clause, the following is substituted:

"Cuba does not recognize acts of intervention which are not in conformity with the Foraker resolution and the laws of the country."

The seventh clause reads:

"Cuba will maintain naval stations, handing them over to the United States in time of war."

The report of the minority recommends a commercial treaty based upon reciprocity.

The report of the majority has caused considerable surprise. It was generally believed that the committee on relations would recommend acceptance of the Platt amendment on the basis of the interpretation given by Secretary Root, but it was not expected that such additions would be made to various clauses as the majority recommend. A prominent Cuban lawyer said to-day:

"The majority report is not an acceptance of the Platt amendment, as it distinguishes intervention on different grounds."

A person who is in close touch with the Spanish government, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It is a fact, to which the attention of all Americans should be called, that not only Spain but Spanish residents in Cuba—both those who have retained their Spanish nationality by inscription, and those who have become Cuban by not inscribing—are closely watching developments on this matter of the relations between the United States and Cuba. This is a question which seems to involve more than the Platt amendment merely. It seems to tend ultimately toward annexation.

"Spaniards here and in Spain favor annexation. Not only do they fear that any government by Cubans, not controlled by the United States, would endanger property and even life, but they also favor annexation because they believe it would restore the Spanish influence in politics, because, with the alliance they would make with the former Autonomists, the conservative Cubans and the Americans who belong here, they would control the politics of the island by an overwhelming majority.

"This condition would meet with the approval of Spain, because, in her commercial relations with Cuba, she would be benefitted by the preponderance of Spanish influence. Spain has great influence in South America and is trying to maintain her influence in Cuba. The only solution of the problem is annexation. Spaniards will not become Cubans, but they are ready to become citizens of the United States.

"All the Spaniards in Cuba and the conservative Cubans desire that the Platt amendment should not be accepted, hoping that in such event the next congress will take a more annexationist view of the relations between the United States and Cuba. Indeed some of our most prominent Spaniards and Cubans have gone as far as to approach Governor-General Wood to tell him that the most conservative solution of the present problem would be the rejection of the Platt amendment and to urge that the United States should take special notice of the situation in order to see what deep root the desire for annexation has taken."

GOVERNMENT OF ALBAY.

Manila, May 15.—The civil commission has appointed Captain Arlington U. Betts, of the Forty-Seventh Volunteer infantry, to be civil governor of Albay province. Lieutenant Howard Lee Landers, of the Forty-First infantry, has been appointed treasurer of the same province. Lieutenant W. O. Thornton, of the Thirty-Eighth infantry, has been appointed treasurer of the province of Capiz, in Panay island, vice Lieutenant Marion C. Raysor, who is ill.

FLORIDA CANAL.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 18.—A bill was introduced in both houses of the legislature yesterday to incorporate the Florida Canal company, to locate, construct, own and operate a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic ocean with the Gulf of Mexico. The capital stock is placed at $100,000,000.

The canal is to cross the state, commencing at a point on the Atlantic coast between Amelia island and Biscayne bay, and terminating on the gulf coast at some point between Dead Man's bay and Cape Roman.

GEN. GRANT

Tells Why the Filipino Rebellion Is Yielding.

San Francisco, May 20.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who arrived from Manila Saturday on the transport Sheridan, when asked about conditions in the Philippines, said:

"I am glad to be able to express an opinion on the Philippine situation. I believe that the people of the United States have never been fully informed on the whole Philippine situation and the causes which have made the establishment of government in the islands so long delayed.

"Since the first campaign, when they gave us all that we could do, the story has been one of steady improvement and progress toward order, but with great reactions always following anything that occurred in the way of encouragement in the United States.

"The greatest renewal of activity after the first outbreak was directly after Bryan's speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination. Every anti-expansion speech in congress was followed by a similar reaction against the United States.

"Unless the situation is known, it is hard to appreciate the cause of this direct connection between pro-Filipino outbreaks in the United States and native outbreaks in the islands. The property holding class in the islands is composed of persons who are rather ignorant, and who could not quite understand the situation. They are naturally our friends, but they have been under constant pressure to throw in their fortunes with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of withdrawing the troops and giving up the government to the insurgents they did not know what to do. If they stood out against the insurrection, they would be likely to lose their lives and property as soon as we turned our backs.

"All the speeches in favor of withdrawing from the islands, all the progress of the Democratic campaign were carefully noted and circulated by the insurgent leaders. The story lost nothing in the telling.

"From the time that Bryan made his first speech of acceptance to the week of the election any war on the Filipinos was a useless slaughter, of no use at all, since they would never submit and swear allegiance when they knew that we were likely to leave the islands and give over the friendly natives to destruction. I myself, as well, I think, as all the other commanders of districts, gave up trying to do anything and kept the troops as quiet as I could. This gave the insurgent leaders a chance to go on laying wires, putting by ammunition and supplies, preparing for aggressive campaign, slaughtering neutrals and friendlies.

"This slaughter of innocent people, largely the work of the most lawless element of the Filipinos, but hardly sanctioned by their leaders, was one of the most deplorable results of the paralysis of our activity following the Bryan speech of acceptance and the aggressive anti-expansion campaign.

"I stopped active operations after the nomination of Bryan. I stopped all active operations and tried only to protect my own men. We were ready several days before the news of the election came, because we were kept pretty well posted and knew that the result was a certainty, and when the final confirmation came we struck, and struck hard. When the natives learned at last that we were there to stay, the real end of the insurrection came.

"The work of ending it was comparatively easy. The insurrectionists have gone. All that we are now doing is going around and cleaning up a few Ladrones and picking up guns."

MASCARDO YIELDS.

Aguinaldo Gives His Opinion on Several Live Topics.

Manila, May 17.—5:35 p. m.—General Mascardo, with 328 men, has surrendered to Captain Joseph P. O'Neill, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, at San Anatonia, Zambales province.

Aguinaldo Talks.

Manila, May 17.—3:50 p. m.—Aguinaldo, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, expressed the opinion that the American government of the Philippines in order to be unquestionably satisfactory, should conform strictly to the constitution. Asked whether he considered the Filipinos capable of exercising all of the privileges guaranteed by a liberal interpretation and application of the constitution, he declined to express an opinion. Concerning the political and commercial future of the archipelago Aguinaldo was reserved. He said it was hardly time to discuss it, while in what he considers to be captivity. The military officials say he is kept guarded principally for his own protection. Aguinaldo says that he knows of no enemies, needs no protection and is willing to go out unattended if permitted to do so. He is pleased with the municipal law conferring full local self-government.

Concerning the provincial law, by which the governor only is an elective officer, Aguinaldo was uncommunicative.

It is not expected that Aguinaldo will continue to be prominent in Philippine affairs, though his friends concede his exceptional abilities for leadership.

Next week the balance of the First infantry will proceed to the island of Samar. Squadrons of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry will also be sent to Samar.

Nine new American judges called on General MacArthur to-day. The general said their duties were of greater importance than those of any of the officers who preceded them. He commended the establishment of laws and a just judiciary ahead of the coming commercial acticity.

SULTAN OF JOLO.

San Francisco, May 20.—Gen. J. C. Bates, who has just returned from the Philippines, is quoted as follows regarding his dealings with the sultan of Jolo, and the manner in which he obtained the sultan's good will after the islands had been ceded by Spain:

"The Mohammedans who recognize the sultan of Jolo," he said, "differ from the other natives of the islands in the fact that they do not desire independence. In fact, they told me they preferred to have the protection of a strong nation, and frankly declared that if the United States did not want to take them they would appeal to some other great country. As commander of the department of Southern Luzon, it became my duty to treat with the sultan of Jolo. I found his people to be very much like our native Indians, and it seemed to me that it would be better to get them in an amicable mood than to go in for an Indian war. Gen. Otis put $10,000 in silver at my disposal, and after they had given all the concessions that the government wished, I made a few presents, but they did not get a cent until they had come to our terms. There is nothing extraordinary about these people. They are willing to fight and do not lack in bravery, but they have little knowledge of fire arms, and are not as formidable as the Indians of this country.

"After my first consultation with the sultan, the people of Manila were amazed to learn what had been accomplished."

PAN-AMERICAN OPEN

Despite Bad Weather, the Opening Was a Success.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 20.—Lowering clouds that threatened rain and a wind that blew in fitful gusts, marked the opening hours of dedication day at the Pan-American exposition. There was a partial clearing of the sky at 9:30, which gave half-hearted promise of further improvement during the day. The holiday crowds were astir early, and the earlier trains brought thousands of recruits to their ranks. The exposition grounds and the business districts of the city, where the military and civic parade formed, were the centeres that attracted the largest number, while the streets and avenues connecting the two swarmed with animated crowds. The street scenes were picturesque. The temple of music, where the formal exercises of the day were held, was the center of activity, although every part of the rainbow city had its admiring crowds.

The military parade formed at the city hall and the streets radiating from it, and the foreign and state commissioners and distinguished visitors were received at the main entrance to the municipal building. They were welcomed by representatives of the exposition commission, and later escorted to their carriages. The scene about the city hall was a brilliant one. The foreign representatives came in evening attire, and there were a dozen military and naval officers in full uniform numbered in the groups.

Senators Lodge and Hanna were early arrivals at the city hall, while Vice President Roosevelt and President Milburn did not arrive until late. The crowd gave them all liberal applause, and the vice-president bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment.

The parade moved off at 10:10, a squad of mounted police clearing the way. State troops led, followed by United States artillerymen. The Mexican contingent followed, and after them were more militiamen. Vice President Roosevelt viewed the column from a carriage at the entrance to the city hall driveway, and raised his hat as swords went to a salute, arms to a port or a flag fluttered.

When the last of the military has passed Vice President Roosevelt was escorted to a carriage where he was seated with President Milburn. Senator Lodge rode with Chairman Scatchard, of the executive board. As soon as they were seated the line of carriages moved off. Vice President Roosevelt was cheered along the line and repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments.

About noon the multitude began to enter on the esplanade about the temple of music, where the exercises were held. The first of the ceremonies on the grounds was the flight of 10,000 homing pigeons. The pigeons, suddenly released from their captivity, rose in a great mass, circling round and round, through the towers of the buildings, rising higher and higher, until gradually as they got their bearings, they darted away, first in pairs, then by the score, until all had disappeared to the four points of the compass, bearing their messages announcing the dedication of the exposition.

The troops were massed on and around the Bridge of Triumph and at 12:15 the officials and special guests, headed by Vice President Roosevelt and President Milburn, of the exposition, marched through open ranks and on through the roped enclosure to the Temple of Music. The parade reformed and marched on through the grounds. After the entry of the officials and guests, the Temple of Music was thrown open to those holding invitations and rapidly filled.

At 12:30 o'clock the galleries of the temple were opened to the public and as soon as they filled the portals were then closed by the police. Twenty minutes later President Milburn led the speakers and special guests to the platform.

The following letters and telegrams of congratulation were read by President Milburn:

San Francisco, May 20, 1901.

Hon. William I. Buchanan, Director General, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fellow citizens of the United States, and fellow Americans from all our neighboring nations: I send you greetings from the shores of the Pacific, with fervent prayers for the benediction of heaven upon this beneficent enterprise, with sincere congratulations to all those whose energy and devotion have brought it to pass, and with heartfelt welcome to our guests from our sister republics, to whom we wish continued and abundant prosperity. May there be no cloud upon this grand festival of peace and commerce, no thought of rivalry except that generous competition in useful arts and industries which benefits all. I earnestly hope that this great exhibition may prove a blessing to every country of this hemisphere, and even that the world at large may profit by the progress of which we give proof by the lesson of our efforts and their results. I trust that it may become evident before this exhibition closes that our vast and increasing prosperity is fruitful of nothing but good to our elders in the brotherhood of nations, and that our onward march may forever exemplify the divine sentiment of "peace on earth and good will to man."

(Signed.) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Telegrams or letters of congratulation were also read from the governor general of Canada, the presidents of Haiti, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina and Santo Domingo and the governors of Jamaica and Martinique.

At the closing strains of the Hallelujah Chorus, played by the Seventy-first regiment band, died away Bishop Fowler offered the opening prayer.

President Milburn received an ovation when he arose to speak, and it was some time before he could secure attention. He began by reading the telegrams and cablegrams of a congratulatory nature received during the day, corresponding with that of President McKinley.

Robert Cameron Rogers was presented by President Milburn, and read his poem dedicated to the exposition.

The Orpheus Society sang, "Salve Libert," accompanied by an orchestra, and at the conclusion Vice President Roosevelt was presented and a storm of applause gave him greeting as he came forward.

The speech of Vice President Roosevelt aroused a high spirit of enthusiasm, and he was wildly cheered as he advanced and took his seat. Senator Lodge was then presented. He, too, was enthusiastically received.

NEGRO VOTERS.

Alabama Will Deprive the Illiterate of the Rights.

Montgomery, Ala., May 20.—The paramount issue before the Alabama constitutional convention, which will meet here to-morrow, is the elimination of the negro vote. Other matters to be considered are: Smaller counties for the state; reform in the judicial system; the elimination of local legislation from the work of the general assembly and school taxation. There is a disposition to do away with the chancery courts as useless, the present constitutional common law courts having the same jurisdiction. The plans of Gen. William C. Oates, one of the delegates, for a modification of the suffrage clause, have been widely discussed. They are outlined by him as follows:

"I am in favor of honest elections, which are the basis of our governments, state and federal, and which cannot be had uniformly in Alabama, except by a corrective revision and purification of the elective franchise, by extirpating therefrom dense ignorance and corruption.

"The suffrage clause should not, in terms, exclude any one from the elective franchise, on account of race nor require an educational or property qualification; but intelligence and good character should be made the test. No felon, no man of notoriously bad character, no man who has not paid his poll tax, no man who has ever sold his own or bought the vote of another, nor any one who cannot read intelligently or understand when read to him any section of the constitution, should be allowed to register as a voter. And in order that no injustice be done by registration to any one legally entitled to vote, an appeal should be given from such decision to the courts.

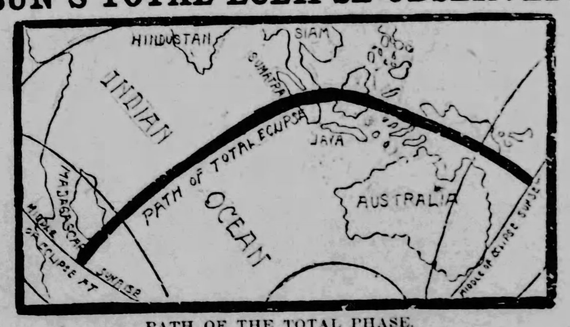
"The disfranchisement of the whole negro race would be unwise and unjust. The negroes constitute a large majority of our state population, over 500,000. Among them are many honest, industrious and good citizens, capable of fairly understanding the issues of a campaign and for what they would be called upon to vote. Such men are patriotic. When volunteers are wanted to fight our battles, they furnish their quota. Some have acquired property and pay their taxes, but the great mass of them are propertyless and ignorant of the fundamental principles of government, and the ballot is a weapon which they know not how to use for their own good or the good of any one else.

"Who will say that Booker Washington, Council, Grant, Calhoun and hundreds of other citizens of Alabama, shall not vote if they choose? No one can deny their intelligence and qualification. Shall they be excluded merely because they belong to the colored race? I say, No."

French Expansion.

Rome, May 16.—It is reported here that French troops have taken possession of the oasis of Ghadames, which gives them practical control of Tripoli.

SUN'S TOTAL ECLIPSE OBSERVED.



PATH OF THE TOTAL PHASE.

The total eclipse of the sun which occurred May 18 was visible only on the opposite side of the earth. Starting at sunrise off the coast of Africa, the path of totality crossed the island of Madagascar, thence, in a northeast direction, traversed the Indian ocean, passed through the East Indian Islands and ended at sunset in the Pacific ocean south of the Philippines.

On account of the unusual duration of totality, this eclipse is a rare opportunity to investigate and perhaps solve several important questions pertaining to the sun which can only be determined during a total eclipse. With this end in view parties of astronomers were sent out by various governments and scientific institutions. Two went from the United States, one from the Lick observatory, headed by Prof. Perrine; the other from Washington, in charge of Professor Skinner, which is really composed of two parties; one from the naval observatory, with eleven members; the other, of two members from the Smithsonian Institution. They will, however, co-operate as one party.

Most of the scientists chose the island of Sumatra, of the Dutch East Indies, for their field of operations, and there Great Britain, Holland and the United States will be represented. The Dutch sent their party out in a man-of-war, and the British accompanied them.

The path of totality reached Sumatra about noon, and over a tract of country 120 miles in width, the beautiful phenomenon was observed. At the center of the path the time of totality, during which the sun was entirely obscured, was six minutes and 27 seconds—one of the longest eclipses of the century. It was to avail themselves of these few minutes of intervention of the moon between the sun and earth that thirteen astronomers composing the United States expedition traveled half way round the world.

BRAIN FOOD.

Is of Little Benefit Unless It Is Digested

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food, that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Liverpool, May 17.—At the meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce yesterday Mr. Alfred Jones, president of the chamber, who is also the head of the firm of Elder Dempster & Co., said:

"It is much better for the Americans to buy ships here than to build them for themselves, and nobody can blame Englishmen for accepting American dollars, but there is an element of great danger in this transfer, because it means a combination between the American railways and sea carrying.

"We must realize that the United States intends to make themselves manufacturers for the world. The only way in which the British ship owner may be hit will be by bounties or other preferential treatment such as we in England cannot hope for. Nevertheless, despite the advantages enjoyed by some of our foreign rivals, I am confident the British ship owner will be able to hold his own."

Sir Courtenay Boyle, permanent secretary to the board of trade, who also spoke, referred to the necessity of alertness in meeting the "competition of energetic, friendly but powerful rivals."

AGAINST RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Mexico, May 20.—The breaking up of the convent of the Carmelite nuns in this city is believed to be the beginning of a movement all over Mexico to drive out monks and nuns living in communities, in disobedience to the reform laws.

There is much agitation of the matter in religious circles, but the liberal party newspapers commend the firm action of the government, which, it is declared, will be kept up. Efforts are being made to induce the dispersed Carmelite nuns to return to their homes in various states, but they, evidently believing they can remain here and reunite, refuse all efforts to be sent home free of cost. Evidently the government has taken this action to show that it will not tolerate any violation of the reform laws, enacted during the anti-clerical regime of President Juarez. It is intimated that there are many secret religious communities which have been established, under the mistaken idea that the liberal party was growing more tolerant.

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Madrid, May 20.—Latest reports of the result of the elections to the new chamber of deputies, held yesterday, show that the capital returned six ministerialists, one conservative, and one member of the National Union party.

According to El Correo, the following are the general results of the election:

Liberals, 230; Conservatives, 70; Dissident Conservatives, 15; Dissident Liberals, 18; Supporters of Romero, 10; Republicans, 15; Carlists, 6; National Unionists, 10; Catalanists, 4; Socialist, 1, and Independents, 21.

TO BOYCOTT AMERICA.

London, May 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Geneva asserts that owing to the steel trust having caused a rise in prices, many Swiss manufacturers have joined the Austrian and German manufacturers to effect an American boycott. A meeting of the representatives of manufacturers contemplating such action will shortly be held in Basle, when the measures to be taken to this end will be discussed.

SECOND TRIAL RACE.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, May 20.—The two Shamrocks started this morning for a race over an open sea course, the first leg of which is a beat from Calshot Castle to a mark outside the Nab lightship. The wind was steady from the east and was blowing a club topsail breeze.

The Shmrock II. won by about a minute.

SHAH DYING.

London, May 18.—"The Shah of Persia is dying of kidney disease," says a dispatch from Tiflis to the Daily Express. "The malady has progressed too far to permit him to make the intended visit to Contrexeville. It is expected that his death will be the signal for a Russian coup in Persia."

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Berlin, May 16.—Statistics just published by the International Sugar Association show that Germany's beet sugar acreage this year is 1,165,170 acres, or an increase of 69,947.

Gen. Alger.

New York, May 16.—Russell A. Alger, former secretary of war, and Mrs. Alger sailed for Europe yesterday on the St. Louis.

"I am going over for my health," said General Alger, "as I have not had a rest since the campaign of 1896. I am going to Carlsbad, and I shall remain there some time, returning in August.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

PETITION TO CHAFFEE

Citizens of Pekin Ask Americans to Remain.

Washington, May 20.—The war department has received from China a petition presented to Gen. Chaffee by a mass meeting of several hundred Chinamen, who assembled in front of the office of the provost marshal at Pekin, March 28 last, and signed by 5,600 Chinese residents of that city, praying the retention of the American troops. The petition told of the good work performed by the American soldiers and of the thousands of homeless people who had been fed by the American charity house.

Captain John C. F. Tillson, 14th infantry, the provost marshal, in replying to the petition, said:

"It is needless to tell you that the United States does not maintain an army for the purpose of furnishing the city of Pekin with good municipal government, and as a business proposition your appeal for the United States forces to remain longer in Pekin has little to stand upon.

"That you will need our protection there is little doubt, and as the broader principles of humanity most frequently sway the people of my country your petition is not hopeless and I shall be glad to refer it to our government.

"Whatever the result of your petition, whether we stay or go, it may be gratifying to you to know that the soldiers of the United States who by force of circumstances came to China as your enemies are now your friends, and we hope that this friendship may endure."

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The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and worn-out ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

EWO INCIDENT

Takes a Graver Character--Explanations Not Satisfactory.

London, May 17.—The Ewo incident, at Tien-Tsin, May 4, when some German soldiers guarding a German bridge across the Pei-Ho, at the south end of the British concession there, fired on the British tug Ewo, wounding two of her crew, after the

MRS. GAGE DEAD.

Wife of Secretary of Treasury Has Passed Away.

Washington, May 18.—Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, died at her residence, No. 1715 Massachusetts avenue, Northwest, at 9:30 o'clock last night, after an illness of nine weeks' duration. With her when the end came were her husband, her married daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pierce, of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. W. W. Johnston, the attending physician.

For a time before her death, Mrs. Gage suffered considerable pain, but she maintained her bright and cheerful demeanor, and was conscious to the last. Heart trouble, the result of grip complications, was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Gage was exposed to the inclement weather for about an hour on inauguration day, but at the time her

health did not seem to have been affected. On the 11th of March she left here for Evanston, to visit her married daughter. While there she experienced a chill and took to her bed, but soon recovered sufficiently to return to Washington, where she had been confined to her room ever since. Mrs. Gage was a native of Albany, N. Y., and was 58 years of age. She was married to Secretary Gage in Denver, Col., in 1887. There were no children from their union, Mrs. Pierce being a child by a former husband. Mrs. Pierce has two children living at Evanston.

During their residence in Washington, Secretary and Mrs. Gage have taken quite an active part in social life at the capital. Mrs. Gage was a woman of charming personality, and with her husband, delighted in extending the hospitality of their elegant home on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Gage was probably closer to Mrs. McKinley than any other of the ladies of the cabinet.

Brief funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Gage will be held at the secretary's residence, on Massachusetts avenue, Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. N. D. Hillis, paster of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, formerly of the Central church, Chicago, a personal friend of the family, will officiate. The secretary and his daughter, Mrs. Pierce, will leave with the remains on the Pennsylvania limited at 10:50 a. m., Monday, for Evanston, Ill., the former home of the secretary and Mrs. Gage. Mrs. Gage will be buried in the family lot at Rose Hill cemetery, Chicago.

The officers of the treasury department will act as pallbearers, the following having been selected:

Assistant Secretaries Spaulding, Taylor and Ailes; the treasurer of the United States, Mr. Roberts; the commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Yerkes; the director of the mint, Mr. Roberts, and the chief of the secret service, Mr. Wilkie. Col. Bingham, of the war department, also will act as one of the pallbearers, representing the President.

Secretary Gage has received a very large number of telegrams and messages of condolence from all sections of the country.

The President, at San Francisco, telegraphed as follows:

"Your message brings us inexpressible sorrow. You have our deep sympathy in this great affliction."

San Francisco, May 18.—The news of the death of Mrs. Gage was received by the members of the President's official family in this city with expressions of regret. The Associated Press dispatch which was transmitted to Secretary Cortelyou at the Scott residence, conveyed the news to President McKinley. Extra precautions were taken to keep the news of Mrs. Gage's death from Mrs. McKinley.

CONSUMPTIVES CURED.

Washington, May 21.—The latest reports concerning the hospital for consumptives which was instituted under the direction of Surgeon General Sterberg of the army, at Fort Bayard, N. M., about a year ago, show that there are 149 patients now undergoing treatment at that place. This establishment is the only one of its kind in the country devoted to military and ex-military patients.

A number of patients so closely approached complete recovery that they were discharged and sent back to their duties, and a majority have shown a marked improvement. While the hospital is for the use of the army, discharged soldiers are kept on the rolls of the institution and may continue to take the treatment as long as they desire. Of the 149 patients mentioned, 64 are soldiers who have been discharged from the army. When the home coming troops from the Philippines arrive more patients are expected.

OUR APRIL TRADE.

Washington, May 15.—The monthly statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued yesterday by the bureau of statistics shows that during April, 1901, the imports of merchandise amounted to $76,750,982, of which $36,461,728 was free of duty. The whole amount is $1,000,000 in excess of the imports of April, 1901. The exports of domestic merchandise during April aggregated $120,780,590, an increase of $2,000,000. For the last ten months the total imports of merchandise were $41,049,350 less than for the corresponding period last year. During the same months the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1900 by $85,566.

MAY FILE THE SUIT.

Washington, May 20.—Kansas will be allowed to file its suit in the United States supreme court to enjoin the state of Colorado from deflecting, for irrigation purposes, the water of the Arkansas river to the injury of the former state. The decision of the court to this effect was announced to-day by Chief Justice Fuller, who said that the court had concluded to permit the filing of the suit. The chief justice also announced that the state of Colorado would have leave to plead, answer or to demur to the Kansas bill.

Colorado has sought to prevent the filing of the suit, because of its effect on the Irrigation interests of the Arkansas valley in that state.

BOERS' LOSSES.

London, May 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that last week nineteen Boers were killed, fourteen wounded, 238 were made prisoners and 71 surrendered, and that 212 rifles and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

CLEANING MINTS

Results in the Recovery of Treasure—Precautions Taken.

Washington, May 21.—The annual house cleaning has been ordered by Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, for every mint in the United States. The annual event is one about which much interest centers, and has some most unusual features. The extent to which it goes will probably not be duplicated in the best conducted households of the land. Not only will every nook and cranny be searched and swept clean and mopped and dusted, but those who have the work in charge will be narrowly watched to see that not a particle of the debris is thrown away. Every mat and rug will be carefully collected and burned, and, in addition to this, some of the counters and a few of the minor wooden articles will also be consigned to the furnaces, all to be replaced with new articles for the coming year.

Uncle Sam is a most careful housekeeper in his mints. His employes are obliged to remove their street clothing on entering the building and don garb which the government furnishes. They are never allowed to leave the mint with the government clothing on. Before changing their clothing, each employe must carefully wash his hands and head. A special drain and basin is provided for this purpose, and the dirty water is collected carefully. Much of the water evaporates as the days go along, but not a little debris settles at the bottom of the tank where the waste water is collected. This debris will be collected now that it is housecleaning time, and cremated in the mint furnace. Even the washings of the rain from the roofs of certain of the mint buildings are collected, and the debris accumulated will be cremated in the same way.

While the house cleaning is for cleanliness, it is designed primarily for the collection of gold and silver. From the sources indicated last year the government found, after all had been reduced in the furnaces, $27,000 in gold and silver particles, which had found their way into the mints and had been washed off the hands of employes who handle money and bullion. It is expected that the amount will be greatly increased at the house cleaning which has just been ordered, as the mint has done more work in the past year than ever before.

A BAD YEAR FOR CROPS IN GERMANY

Washington, May 21.—Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has informed the state department that the official German crop report gives a discouraging outlook for German agriculturists. A long and severe winter and tardy spring is held to account for a very bad year in crops. In a number of districts from 50 to 90 per cent of the whole winter wheat area failed. Clover too has fared badly.

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER DEAD

Passed Away at the Advanced Age of 80 Years.

New York, May 21.—General Fitzjohn Porter died at his home in Morristown, N. J., to-day, from chronic diabetes. He was 80 years old.

Fitzjorn Porter made a distinguished record for himself during the first year and a half of the civil war, which was marred by his refusal to move forward with his corps August 23, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run. On the afternoon of the 30th, however, his corps led by himself was actively and brilliantly engaged. Charges were brought against him for his inaction on the first day and he was deprived of his command. He was arraigned before a court-martial, and on January 21, 1863, he was cashiered "and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States."

Twenty-three years later after a persistent fight in which the sympathies and influence of many eminent men were enlisted, General Porter was restored August 7, 1886, to the rank of colonel in the United States army.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Philadelphia, May 15.—The 77th annual meeting of the American Sunday School Union was held in this city yesterday afternoon. The report of the committee on publication which was submitted showed the publications of the union to have had a prosperous year. The report stated that appeals came to the committee from a thousand circulating libraries in the southern and western states and that the committee had answered to the best of its ability and with the funds at its command. The committee on missionary work reported the past year to be one of advance. The new Sunday schools organized were 1,874; 549 schools were reorganized and 7,123 otherwise visited or aided. Conversions for the year numbered 7,882 and 150 churches of different denominations were organized by the union.

BURNED $150,000,000.

Pittsburg, May 15.—The Commercial-Gazette says:

After supplying fuel for a close furnace for a week, securities representing over $150,000,000 of Pittsburg wealth lie mouldering in the great armor plate vault of the Union Trust company of Pittsburg. They were the gilt edged securities of the Carnegie company, the launching of which signalized the practical close of the famous business quarrel of Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick.

The bonds of the greatest industrial corporation of the world till the United States Steel Corporation was formed were of such bulk that they would completely fill to the ceiling a room 6x12. For a round week there was kept busy at the Union Trust company a force of men to feed the furnace fire which destroyed the securities. The great pile of gold bonds has passed out of existence and with the crematory pile of ashes there is born assurance that the United States Steel Corporation is a thing real and living.

Of the Carnegie bonds, it is well known there are $160,000,000, but less than $10,000,000 were ever turned into the trust company. Part of these may be accounted for in the $5,000,000 bond trust of Andrew Carnegie for the Homestead, Duquesne and Braddock Carnegie libraries and for a death and accident benefit at Carnegie libraries and a death and accident benefit and pension fund for the men of the Carnegie company.

To the unsophisicated in bonds the bulk of the destroyed issue may be inconceivable. The bonds destroyed had a face value varying from $1,000 to $20,000. Their receipt and filing for the Union Trust company vault fire was the work of a month for the bank employes.

CHICAGO IS SELECTED.

Chicago, May 21.—A dispatch was received from Paris to-day stating that Chicago had been selected as the place for the Olympic games in 1904.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE

General Move for a Nine-Hour Day at Ten Hours' Pay.

Washington, May 20.—3 p. m.—President O'Connell estimated that about 50,000 men struck to-day. He bases this prediction on the telegraphic advices that have reached him from the machinists' headquarters in the various cities.

Washington, May 20.—The general strike of the employes in the machinery and allied metal trades throughout the country to enforce a nine-hour day with an increase of wages to meet the reduction in the hours of labor, took effect to-day. Reports were received by President O'Connell, of the National Association of Machinists, and other officials, who are in this city, early in the forenoon indicating that a large number of establishments, heretofore holding out against the demands of the men, were making the necessary concessions. Mr. O'Connell said this morning that it was too early to make any estimate of the number of men out. His original figure was 150,000 men directly affected and several hundred thousand indirectly. This figure has been largely reduced by the number of agreements reached in the last two or three days. Mr. O'Connell, while refusing to make any estimates or draw any conclusions until later in the day, said the reports so far received were of a very encouraging nature.

In New England the first reports show that many men are out, but the number in the aggregate cannot be estimated as yet. The states mostly affected in New England are Connecticut and Vermont. From the former state, telegraphic reports to the headquarters show all the machinists in the towns of Ansonia and Derby are out. The men in the principal towns in Vermont also have struck. These include St. Johnsbury, Rutland and St. Albans. Massachusetts and New York were late in making reports. From Cincinnati the indications are that all the men are out. This is one of the points where the most difficulty in settlement has been apprehended. In Cleveland the situation has improved. While the number of men out is not stated, the report from there to-day announces that the Automatic Refrigerator company, the Grant Tool company, the Danielson Tool company and Bolinger & Reilley have signed with the men and work in those establishments continues.

In Wilmington, Del., several of the concerns are reported as having agreed to the terms this morning.

The report from Denver shows that no trouble is expected there. About three-quarters of the concerns employing machinists in that city have signed and negotiations are in progress for a settlement with the others, which looks hopeful. The advices from Chicago indicate that arrangements have been made with a great majority of the firms under which the agreement is signed and will be enforced.

Washington, May 21.—The storm centers of the general strike of machinists throughout the country to-day are in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., and on the Pacific coast. The number of firms that have acquiesced in the demand was augmented to-day by about a hundred, which brings the aggregate of the establishments making the concessions to one thousand in round numbers during the past three or four days. Save in one or two instances, as at Scranton, Pa., the allied trades have not yet been affected. It is claimed at the general headquatrers of the machinists, however, that where agreements are not effected by this afternoon or to-morrow, many of the men in the allied trades will go out in the individual shops where the machinists already are out. The estimate of President O'Connell, of the National Association of Machinists, as to the number of strikers to-day, remains at 50,000 approximately, the same figure as given yesterday. The executive board of the association is in session here watching the progress of the strike.

President O'Connell said this morning: "The reports from all sections are very favorable. The indications are that the great majority of firms will have reached agreements with the men to-day or to-morrow. The dispatches coming in from various cities indicate that conferences will be held to-day with a large number of firms. Many men who were working yesterday went out to-day. The additions made last night and this morning to the list of strikers, and the number that will return to work this morning with their demands granted will about even each other."

To-day's reports show that only three railroads in the United States are now affected by the strike, namely the Central Vermont, Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The situation, according to reports received to-day at headquarters, is summarized as follows:

Practically all the trouble between Kansas City and the Pacific coast has been adjusted. At Kansas City about 600 men are out, but a few small firms have signed the agreements. San Francisco reports an almost complete tie-up. About 5,000 men have struck. Agreements have been reached there, however, with eleven firms outside of the Union and Dresden Iron plants, and the Fulton ship company. At Seattle 700 men have struck. There are 500 strikers at Tacoma, Wash. The trouble has been adjusted at most of the other Pacific coast points.

At New York about 2,500 men have struck. A settlement has been reached with the balance, which involves about 50 per cent of the firms. In Chicago all but several of the small shops have adjusted matters. About 2,000 men are out in Boston. Many men are out in the Ohio cities of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Alliance. In Cincinnati a dozen firms have made the concessions since Saturday, and about 3,000 men are out. Alliance reports a complete tie-up with 500 men striking. Only a few men are out in Cleveland, practically a general settlement having been effected there. All the firms in Columbus, O., and Chicago Heights, Ills., have made agreements.

Favorable reports come from the south. All the establishments employing machinists in Norfolk, Va., have signed agreements. Of the establishments in Wilmington, Del., four of the largest ones have signed agreements, leaving about half of the original strikers out. There is a complete tie-up reported at Newburg, N. Y., all of the 300 machinists being out, while all of the men at the Brooks' Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y., have struck. The Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut, is generally affected. All are out at Bridgeport, Derby, Ansonia, Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain, but all the firms in Danbury have signed agreements. In New Haven eleven firms signed yesterday, but 600 men still are out. About 500 are out at Springfield, Mass. In Philadelphia about half of the firms have reached agreements leaving 2,500 men approximately still out. All are striking at Elgin, Ill. At Syracuse twelve establishments have conceded the demands.

JACKSONVILLE RELIEF.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 18.—The total of contributions received by the relief association is $113,000. Chairman Parrott, of the commissary department, stated yesterday that about 3,000 people are being fed daily by the relief association. The executive committee resolved yesterday that the president of the relief association should send out an appeal incorporating statements of President Garner, of the relief association; Mayor Bowden and Bishop Weed as to the needs of the city and should mail copies of it to mayors of cities in the United States, having populations of 10,000 and over. The total force engaged in cleaning up the streets is now 525.

CREED REVISION.

Report Presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Philadelphia, May 18.—Contrary to expectation, the Presbyterian general assembly did not discuss the report of the committee on revision, which was to-day presented to the commissioners. A minority report was also laid before the assembly, and it is probable that the question will not come up for consideration until next Thursday. It will at least be delayed until subjects of more personal interest are out of the way.

To-day's session was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by Moderator Minton, and, after the usual devotional exercises, reports of special committees were presented.

Appended to the report of the twentieth century fund committee were a number of resolutions, which the assembly was asked to adopt.

The general assembly calls upon every church in the denomination still burdened with indebtedness, and thus hindered from giving its full share to missions and benevolence, to take steps under the inspiration of this movement to remove this indebtedness within the next two years.

The assembly fixed next Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m. for the hearing and consideration of the report of the special committee on the revision of the confession of faith. Thursday and Friday have been set aside for the discussion of a revision, as it is considered that the debate will consume at least two days' time. Following are the conclusions reached by the committee on revision:

"The votes show that 63 presbyteries favor some revision of the confession of faith, and 88 presbyteries favor some form of a supplemental statement of the doctrines most surely believed among us.

"After the patient consideration given to this important subject, thus recorded, and after a protracted but harmonious discussion of the subject in all its bearings, and in its possible issues, it was determined to submit to the general assembly to convene in Philadelphia, May 16, 1901, the following findings and recommendations, viz:

"First—That the returns indicate that the church desires some change in its credal statement.

"Second—That the returns indicate that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the confession of faith.

"Third—These returns indicate that it is the mind of the church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of scripture that God is not willing that any one should perish; nor is it the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts, which shuts some men out from the salvation freely and lovingly offered in Christ Jesus to all sinners.

"Fourth—These returns indicate that a plurality of the presbyteries desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.

"Fifth—The returns also indicate a desire on the part of many presbyteries for some revision of the present confession, especially in Chapter III; Chapter X, Section 3; Chapter XVI, Section 7; Chapter XXII, Section 3; Chapter XXV, Section 6, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit.

"A—In view of these facts, we recommend that a committee, as provided for by the form of government, Chapter XXII, Section 3, be appointed by this assembly.

"B—We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith bearing the same relation to the confession which the shorter catechism bears to the larger catechism, and formed on the general model of the consensus creed prepared for the assembly of 1892, or the 'articles of faith' of the Presbyterian church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report and submitted to the assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but 'to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions,' to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain the integrity of the reformed faith.

"C—We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of Chapter III; Chapter X, Section 3; Chapter XXII, Section 7; Chapter XXII, Section 3, and Chapter XXV, Section 6, of our confession of faith, either by modifications of the text, or by the declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit. It being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures."

BURSTED RESERVOIR.

Colorado Springs, May 21.—By the bursting of the dam at the Vidor reservoir at Pike's Peak, yesterday, 65,000,000 gallons of water were released and a raging torrent 20 feet deep and at some places 300 feet wide poured down the mountain, carrying wreck and devastation down West Beaver valley to the Arkansas river.

No loss of life is reported, but the water supply of Victor, Goldfield, Altman and Anaconda is partially cut off.

A trestle over West Beaver creek was washed out and caused the suspension of traffic on the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district railroad.

HARRISON MONUMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 18.—The board of directors of the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association met here yesterday. Senator Fairbanks presided. An address was adopted declaring that the monument it is desired to erect, must be in all respects suitable and worthy of the eminent citizen in whose memory it is to be erected, and the association confidently awaits a hearty and generous response from the people of the United States.

Hon. Charles Foster will serve Ohio on the association as one of the vice-presidents.

Subscription blanks may be obtained from any one of the vice-presidents, or from the office of the association in this city.

A QUEER CASE.

Coldwater, Minn., May 17.—Mrs. Anna Williams, housekeeper for Benjamin Stockdale, was found by a neighbor today tied to a chair. She said a man had entered the house, seized, bound and gagged her and then ransacked the house. Before leaving he removed the egg. The woman was alone and a tin box containing $2,000 was missing. Later in the day Stockdale found the money intact under the hay in the barn. He refuses to have the woman arrested and she sticks to her first story. Posses with bloodhounds have been called off.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

WINTER COMING.

Effect It Will Have on the South African Campaign.

London, May 16.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated April 16, says:

"In another fortnight the South African winter will have arrived; and unless the Boers are prevented from moving north to the bush veldt and hostilities are somehow ended, there will be another spell of severe and unsatisfactory campaigning in an impassable country, together with five months of comparative peace in the two colonies, 'to be broken by a recrudescence of guerilla operations all over the country, when the spring rains enable the enemy to operate on the high vledt.'

"But this will mean no respite to the troops; no moving into winter quarters, but only a continuance of the most demoralizing warfare that can be undertaken."

The correspondent then describes "a strenuous scheme which is on foot to prevent the enemy retiring north into winter quarters," but he does not appear to be very sanguine of its success.

"The figures of the intelligence bureau," he says, "show that there are still between 18,000 and 19,000 burghers available for service, although no commando is known to exist larger than 800 men."

Train Dynamited.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 18, as follows:

"An armored train has been dynamited south of American Siding. Major Heath, of the South Lancashires, was killed."

BIG STRIKE OVER.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—The street railway employes' strike which was inaugurated eleven days ago on the lines of the United Traction Company in Albany, Troy, Cohos, Rensselaer and Watervliet, is at an end, and operations on the entire system were resumed at noon to-day. There have been concessions on both sides, and an agreement was reached early to-day at a conference at which both the corporation and the operatives were represented, under which it should be possible to avoid strikes in future. The company on its part agrees to receive representations regarding grievances from any committee of its employes, representing organized or unorganized labor; that men suspended or discharged by the superintendents shall be entitled to appeal to the executive committee of the company; that in case employes can disprove charges under which they were suspended or discharged, they shall be entitled to pay for the time they were idle during the suspension or discharge, and that there will be no discrimination against any of the men who engaged in the strike except those guilty of unlawful or riotous acts. The company reserves the right to employ union or non-union men and to discharge employes for cause.

The wages of the motormen, conductors, linemen and pitmen is to be 20 cents per hour, and of pitmen helpers, 17½ cents per hour.

The men agree that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division or committee until after which it is introduced, but that at least 48 hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon, and that if a strike shall be ordered, it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employes shall continue their work.

The non-union men brought here to fill the places of the strikers will unquestionably withdraw, although the formal agreement does not mention them.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Tiffin, O., May 20.—Congressman Norton has come out unequivocally as an advocate of woman's suffrage. The doctor delivered an address to the members of Tiffin Temple, No. 196, Rathbone Sisters, at a social gathering one evening last week. The ladies' organization is auxiliary to Tiffinlodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, of which Mr. Norton has been a member for many years, and the spacious lodge rooms were crowded when he thus pronounced in favor of placing the ballot in the hands of the women. Subsequently a representative of The Blade called upon the

CONGRESSMAN NORTON.

genial representative, and suggested that he might have been indulging in a little pleasantry to suit the audience, but he was still more emphatic in his expression in favor of woman suffrage. He said:

"Certainly, I meant just what I said. The intelligence of woman, her progress as a member of society, the part she plays in earning her own living, and frequently in contributing to the support of a helpless husband, are only a few of the reasons why she should have just one more privilege accorded to her, that of helping to make the laws she lives under, of helping to elect the officers and to be one of the officers who execute those laws.

"Woman, responsible for my existence as a man; who nursed me in my infancy; who molded my youthful mind and character; who gave me the rudiments of education; who is good enough to be my life-long companion and other self; whose influence in the home and in society makes me what I am—I think she is good enough to go with me to the election booth, and I know she can be trusted to vote right."

A DISCOVERER DEAD.

Fairhaven, Mass., May 20.—Weston Howard, the discoverer of the method of refining petroleum, died last night, aged 86 years. In 1860 he tried his experiments with petroleum which had just been found in Pennsylvania in large quantities and was about to give up the problem. By accident he solved the secret of refining, and convinced that petroleum was to be the oil of the future he established a factory here. It brought him a fortune and fame. He was collector of the port of New Bedford from 1886 to 1890.

CARNEGIE GIVES $10,000,000

Toward Free Education in Four Scotch Universities.

London, May 20.—Andrew Carnegie has given £2,000,000 to establish free education in four Scotch universities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews. He stipulates that the beneficiaries be his "Scottish fellow countrymen" only, no English, Irish, Colonials or foreigners. The fund will apply to medical as well as commercial education, and will be placed in the hands of trustees who will pay the expenses of Scottish students benefited under the scheme.

SHAMROCK I WINS.

Over Shamrock II—Race To-day, However, Was Close.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, May 21.—The two Shamrocks started to-day over a course as nearly as possible similar to those of the windward and leeward courses of the contests for the America's cup. Starting from No Man Fort, the course was laid fifteen miles to windward and return. The weather conditions were such as to raise doubts if they could finish the thirty mile course within the five and a half hours allowed in cup matches. The conditions seemed to admirably suit the challenger.

The times at a mark off the end of the island showed nearly 10 minutes' gain for the challenger in an hour's sailing and part of the time the Shamrock II. sailed without a jib-topstail and looked as though she had the whole game in hand.

However, the Shamrock I. overhauled and passed the Shamrock II. on the run home and won by barely half a minute.

HOWL FROM GERMANY.

Berlin, May 21.—The Berliner Post discussing the forthcoming resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Austria-Hungary, protests against the assertions in a paper published in Mexico, and printed in English, that Mexico is economically a part of the United States.

"This language," says the Post, "is the natural result of the imperialistic fanaticism prevailing in the United States which wishes to transform the Monroe doctrine into a means of subjecting other American states to the dominion of the United States."

KILLED BY HYPNOTISM.

Woonsocket, R. I., May 15.—During an exhibition of hypnotism, given by Prof. Frank E. Farnsworth and wife, of Fitchburg, at the opera house last night, one of the subjects, Thomas Bolton, also of Fitchburg, was killed. Mr. Bolton was resting between two chairs, with a 600-pound stone on his body. A local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledgehammer. The chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing his head. He died shortly after.

Prof. Farnsworth was placed under arrest, as was also Trask, who had left the hall and gone to his boarding house. Bolton had been traveling with Prof. Farnsworth as one of his subjects.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 20.—After a conference by correspondence between the officers and executive committee of the irrigation congress, it has been decided to postpone the annual meeting which was to have been held in Colorado Springs in July, for one year. The members of the congress will be notified this week of the decision of the officers, and the arrangements committee organized in this city will be disbanded. Inability to secure the attendance of speakers desired, on account of other engagements, was the principal reason for the postponement.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 18.—Bradstreet's says: Aside from a quiet perceptible increase of the spirit of unrest in labor circles, there are few new changes to record in the general trade or industrial situation. Business at present the country over is of a seasonable character. The basic facts underlying the situation continue largely of a favorable character. Notable in this respect is the crop situation, particularly for the cereals, which is in a high degree promising. The backward spring and lack of rains in some sections has militated against the growth of cotton, but improvement is noted even in this respect.

The industries are alive. Iron and steel are strong but quiet as regards new demand for the trader items, but the finished products have been heavily ordered and the mills have sufficient business to keep them busy from one to three months, while a large additional business is reported in sight.

The hardware trades are reported exceptionally active and some varieties of goods, notably barb wire, are scarce.

Foreign trade continues large and the demand for wheat to eclipse possible smaller yields in European countries has swelled the volume of export trade which might otherwise have fallen off from April a year ago because of smaller shipments of cotton and of manufactured goods. Despite the talk of rate cutting and of expectations of a smaller movement of goods as the spring advances, railway earnings continue exceptionally favorable, some great systems reporting maximum weekly earnings. Net returns are of good volume and show that business is being done at a decided profit. Probably the best reports as to new demand come from the leather and allied trades, while the poorest, as heretofore, are received from the textile industries. Prices evince considerable steadiness despite slightly lower quotations for cotton, corn, cheese and petroleum, but some hog products, hides and leather are reported higher, and the great majority of prices remain unchanged.

Cotton goods are in fair reorder demand from interior and eastern jobbers and retail business is apparently progressing at a good rate. In first hands, however, business is decidedly dull. The print cloths situation is unsatisfactory, owing to the breakdown of the "selling committee" plan of disposal of the product. Curtailment does not seem to have accomplished its purpose and the Fall River manufacturers are expected to take some action shortly, one feature of which may be a reduction in wages. The demand for men's clothing woolens has not come up to expectations, while on the other hand dress fabrics have sold quite well. Wool is slow of sale at the east, but quite active at the west, where quotations are said to be relatively below those of the east. Raw cotton is lower, partly on better crop advances, but mainly because of continued heavy receipts.

Failures for the week number 192 as against 193 last week, 155 in this week a year ago, 168 in 1899, 211 in 1898, and 245 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 24, against 26 last week, 24 in this week a year ago, 18 in 1899 and 36 in 1898.

Toledo, May 21.—Close.—Wheat still maintains a strong situation, and opening was higher this morning. The crop conditions continue favorable, but contract stocks at Chicago are low, and both the northwest and southwest appeared as buyers. Cables were higher and the northwestern receipts were very light.

The sentiment seems to be especially bullish on the July option, and this was given some additional encouragement at Chicago this morning when George Phillips appeared as buyer. He claims to have closed up his May corn deal, and his operations in July wheat are being watched with interest. The onlookers have not yet decided whether he is simply making a scalp, or whether he has another inside tip from the Fates and is working on it. The moves of Mr. Phillips receive considerable attention for a youngster, and when he says July wheat is going up, there are plenty willing to follow. Be this as it may, Mr. Phillips and the Chicago bulls were decided factors to-day, and then they were helped by a new crop of bug reports from the southwest, crop killing news from Germany and a yell from the calamity howlers in the northwest, who think they should have more rain in that section.

The peculiar conditions of the situation, however, tend to restrict trade and business on the local exchange was very light. The opening was strong and higher and the close was from ¼ to ⅜c higher than the close of yesterday.

In the coarse grains there was little doing, but both corn and oats were strong and higher, and the news was bullish.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and May, 45c; July, 44¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 white, 47c.

Oats—Cash and May, 28½c; July, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c.

Rye—83½c.

Clover Seed—Cash, $6.50; October, $5.25; No. 2, $5.10@5.50; rejected, $4.75@5.10.

Timothy Seed—$1.95.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day May 20 Close.	Close.
Cash	73½	75½	73¼	75¼	75¼
May	75½	75½	73¼	75¼	75¼
July	74	74¼	74	74¼	73¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	73½
July	72⅝	73¾	72⅝	73⅝	73¼
Corn—					
May	48	50	48	49½	48
July	44⅝	45⅜	44⅜	45@45⅛	44⅜
Oats—					
May	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	30½
July	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	28¾	28¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	73½	79⅝	78¼	79¼	78¼
September	75½	76½	75½	76½	75⅝
Corn—					
July	49	49¼	49	49¼	49
September	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	48½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	73½
July	69½	70	69½	69¾	69¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	72¼	72	72¼	72¾	71¾
September	68⅝	69⅜	68⅝	69¼	68¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	74⅛	75⅜	74⅛	74⅝	74
September	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71	70

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$14.75	$15.00	$14.75	$14.87	$14.80
July	14.85	15.00	14.85	14.97	14.92
September	14.80	15.00	14.80	14.96	14.85
Lard—					
May	8.22	8.25	8.22	8.25	8.25
July	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.20	8.17
September	8.17	8.25	8.15	8.22	8.20
Ribs—					
May	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.22	8.15
July	7.95	8.05	7.95	8.00	7.97
September	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.97	7.92

Chicago.

Chicago, May 21.—Wheat was strong for both near months and September. Shorts covered freely in July, and Phillips' interest operations, which has become a factor, was compelled to scalp. Southwest was a buyer early, but sold on the bulge. September was in good demand, the principal being for account of a local professional. Crop advices from southwest are very conflicting, but practically there is no rain in northwest, where temperatures are high and predictions are for only for showers in Minnesota. Liverpool closed unchanged. Continental markets were generally higher. The primary receipts were bullish, receipts being less and shipments much in excess of a year ago. Clearances were large, 750,000 Bradstreet's world's visible decreased 4,92 00. The cash demand was rather slow. The seaboard reports 10 loads.

Corn was fairly active and higher. The May delivery was strong on action of Board of Trade directors declaring Peavy Elevator "B" irregular, pending the investigation of the 600,000 bushels corn tendered to Phillips, which was rejected. Price advanced 50¼c. The July naturally sympathized and shorts in it covered. The commission house trade was small. Receipts were large, 942 cars, with 525 for to-morrow. There was nothing done in cash line.

The oats market was strong, the feature being heavy buying of both September and July for local account. The Phillips people were also buyers. On the advance, markets met liberal realizing sales for outside account, under which market eased somewhat. Crop advices from southwest were very bad and the Illinois weekly state report noted the deterioration in the crop. Receipts were 442 cars, with 175 for to-morrow.

The trade in provisions is increasing and to-day's market was broader than for some time past. The large hog movement caused a big cut, easy spot cost, from which there was a good advance on an excellent investment demand as well as buying by some of the packers. One of the large packers is bullish on pork and sold lard. Most of the selling was profit taking by miscellaneous holders. The close was steady at some advance. Cash trade was quiet. Estimated 32,000 hogs.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, May 21.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84⅝ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¾. Silver certificates, nominally at 60c. Bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 46c.

New York, May 21.—Wall Street.—Stocks were under pressure at the opening but only in a few cases were the losses severe. Missouri Pacific fell 3 points, Manhattan, Tennessee Coal & Iron, Norfolk & Western